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Farm and Ranch REVIEW

MAY, 1955

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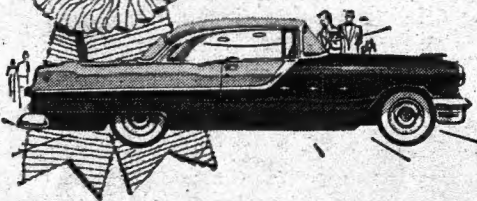


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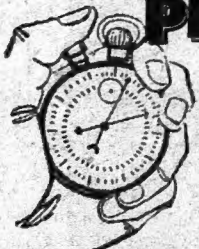
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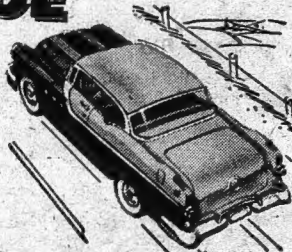
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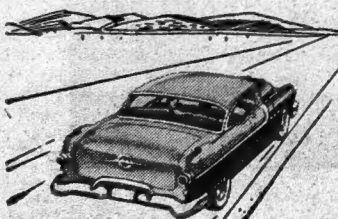
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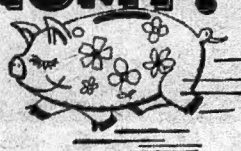
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No. 5

Leonard D. Nesbitt, Editor and Publisher

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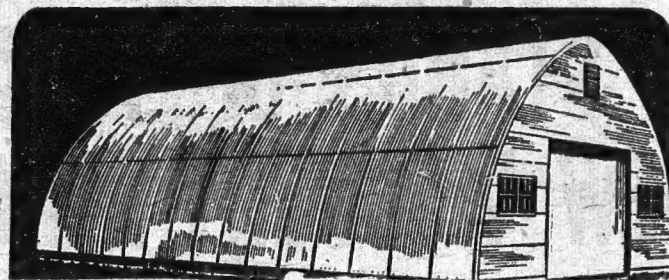
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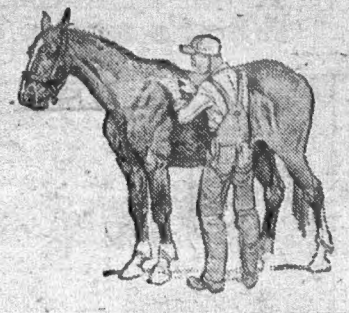
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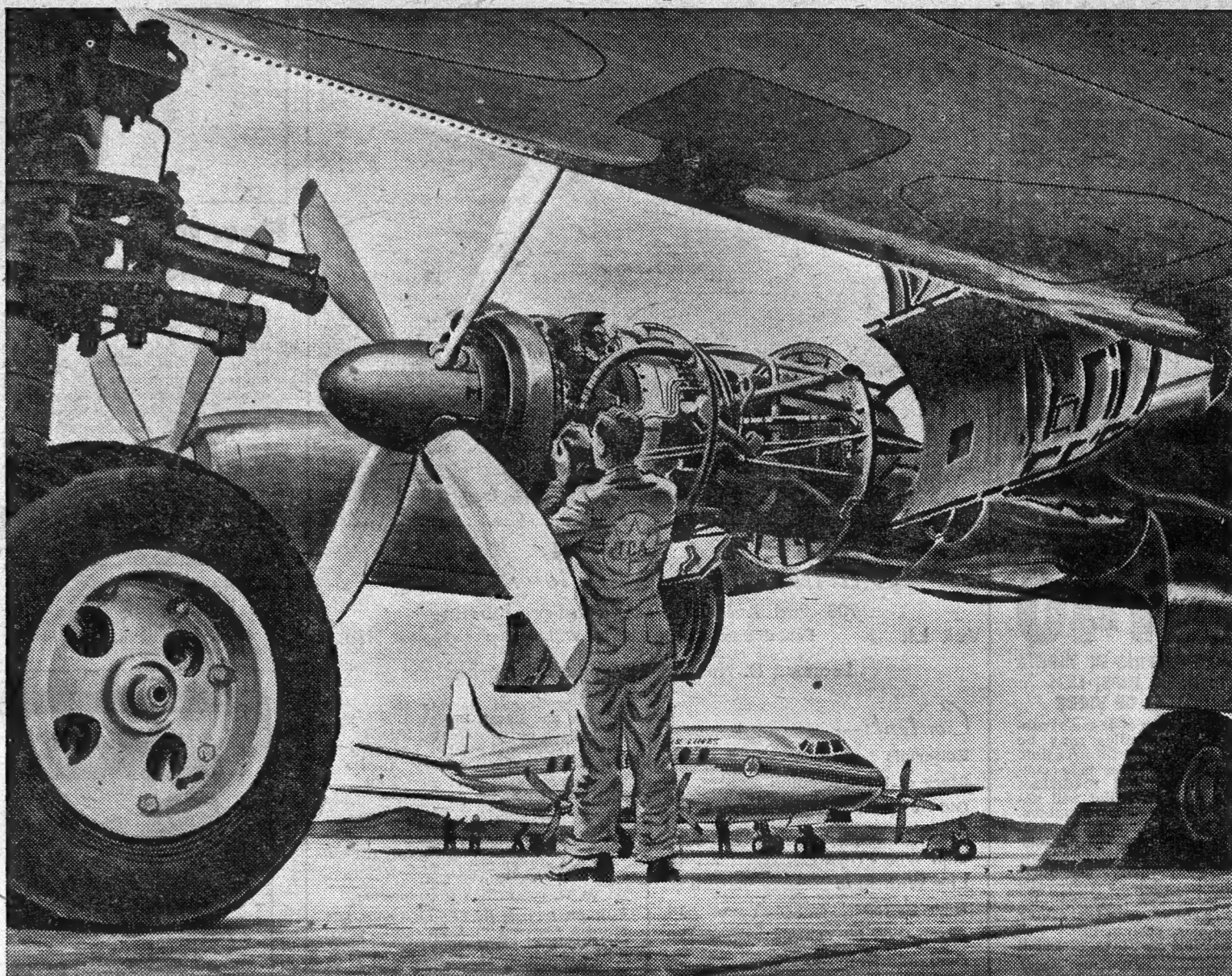
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What's news at Inco?



The four Rolls-Royce "Dart" engines which power each Vickers-Armstrongs Viscount develop a total of 5600 hp. — approximately

1 hp. for every 10 ounces of engine weight and in addition, a jet thrust of 1460 lbs. is developed from the exhaust gases. Since the "Dart" is a

turbine propeller engine, it employs no reciprocating parts and since the propellers operate at relatively low speeds, it operates quietly.

INCO NICKEL STANDS UP TO A HOT JOB IN THE NEW VISCOUNT AEROPLANE

HHEAT WAS THE BIG PROBLEM that confronted the engineers who designed and built the Rolls-Royce "Dart" engine for the Vickers-Armstrongs Viscounts which TCA has put into regular service.

In developing its smooth flow of power, this gas turbine propeller engine also develops terrific heat. A number of parts must operate at cherry-red heat.

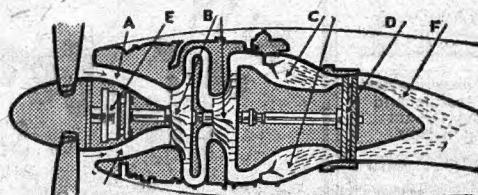
At this temperature some alloys wear away rapidly. Others do not have enough strength to withstand operating stresses and prevent buckling, warping or cracking.

Nickel, however, has heat-resisting properties and when combined with other metals makes special alloys which can withstand these devastating conditions.

Some of these alloys, employed in the "Dart" engines, contain as much as 68% nickel.

Inco research engineers have co-operated with engine designers in the development of heat-resisting alloys—as they are ready to co-operate with design engineers in any industry where special metals are required to meet unusual conditions.

How the Rolls-Royce "Dart" Engine Operates



Air enters the engine at high speeds through intakes (A) behind the propeller, and is compressed by a two-stage compressor (B). In the combustion chamber (C), the compressed air is mixed with fuel and ignited. The heated gases drive a turbine (D) which is connected through a reduction gear (E) with the propeller. At the exhaust (F), escaping gases deliver an additional jet thrust.

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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

The dilemma of U. S. A. agricultural program

THERE is a growing belief in the United States that the nation's farm program must be revised if an agricultural crisis is to be averted. The national treasury now has about \$7,000,000,000 invested in surplus farm commodities, purchased to sustain the prices thereof. At present congress has established a \$10,000,000,000 limit on such purchases, but it is anticipated that more money will be required and a request for a ceiling of \$12,000,000,000 is soon to be made.

Notwithstanding such huge expenditures export outlets have been shrinking and prices of farm products have fallen almost 25 per cent below the level of 1951. Economists say that the purchasing power of the United States farmer is just about at the level of 1940. Such a condition prevails in agriculture at a time when most other segments of the economy are enjoying prosperous conditions. Since industry must have a substantial farm market to maintain a high output, there is concern as to whether the high national level of production can be maintained very much longer.

The mountainous level of surplus food in the hands of the government of the United States has resulted in restrictions on the imports of farm products on which domestic floor prices are maintained. Canada, for instance, has to submit to restrictions on exports of oats, barley and dairy products to the U.S.A. Other food surplus producing nations are likewise affected. Such measures cause irritations among friendly nations. The U.S. has been accused of undermining the General Agreement of Trade and Tariffs (GATT) by such actions, the purpose of which was to increase trade among democratic nations.

To a considerable degree the farm problem in the United States is the result of the last war's aftermath. The urgent need for food in the starved nations of Europe and Asia made it necessary for greater production in the United States and Canada. The U.S. government was much more generous, from a price standpoint, with the farmers in that country than was the case in Canada, and production rose to massive proportions, aided by favorable weather, the extension of farm mechanization, improved seed and cultural practices.

The Democratic government developed a farm policy which provided for the institution of a system of parity prices for the major farm commodities. The basis of parity was price levels in the 1909-13 period when it was considered farm prices were in balance with the general price level. Subsequent alterations were made to take care of certain increased costs. Each year farm prices were provided with a floor based on a percentage of parity.

The parity price for wheat in 1954, for instance, was calculated at around \$2.48,

and the floor price was fixed at 90 per cent. thereof or \$2.24 on the average. If farmers could not obtain that figure on the open market the government provided a loan on that price level. At a certain specified date the following spring the farmers could either repay their loans and regain their grain, or turn their wheat over to the government and have the loan washed out.

This year the average support price for wheat in the U.S. is \$2.06, or 82½ per cent. of parity. During the month of May Ezra T. Benson will announce the wheat acreage allotment and quotas for 1956. In July the wheat farmers of that country will express their opinion through referendum whether or not they will accept the allotment and quota plan. If they vote in favor the support price for wheat will be \$1.77 on the average for the 1956 crop. If the vote is adverse the support price provided by the government will drop to around \$1.20 a bushel.

This year the national wheat allotment is fixed at 55,000,000 acres, as compared with 62,000,000 last year and a postwar peak of around 80,000,000. The large scale wheat farmers do not suffer to the same extent from wheat acreage cuts as do the small farmers. When the family-size farm owner must take 25 to 30 per cent of his wheat land out of production he may be unable to make a go of it.

When the crop year ends (in the U.S. it is on June 30), the United States government will probably be in possession of the entire wheat carryover which may range between 900,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 bushels. That is enough wheat to supply the domestic demands of that nation for an entire year, and also provide a carryover of around 250,000,000 bushels.

There is a suggestion that the U.S. should adopt a two-price policy in the disposal of farm products. Such would provide for relatively high domestic and low export prices. But a plan of that nature would complicate the internal situation and would arouse intense resentment among friendly nations. Canada would be one of the worst sufferers, and this country is not only the best customer of the United States, but probably the friendliest nation, throughout the entire world, of the big North American republic.

★

Fortunate ending to terminal strike

THE settlement of the strike of terminal elevator workers at Port William and Port Arthur brought a sigh of relief to the grain producers of Western Canada. A prolonged tie-up at the present time would have brought about an economic disaster to this

part of Canada. Fortunately common sense prevailed and a satisfactory solution was reached.

The new agreement provides for a five-cent increase retroactive to January 1, 1954, three cents retroactive to October 1, 1954, two cents retroactive to January 1, 1955, and a further two cents effective on January 1, 1956. The former contract expired in November, 1953, and negotiations have been proceeding ever since. The union asked for an increase of 30c an hour — 20c an hour in wages and 10c an hour in dust hazard pay.

While the basic pay under the old contract was cited as \$1.35 an hour for a forty-hour week, actually few, if any, employees, received that minimum. The lowest yearly income per employee would probably run around \$3,000.00 a year.

The Canadian Wheat Board is now engaged in a rather desperate struggle for overseas markets for the nation's surplus wheat. Had the Lakehead strike continued for any length of time, the grain farmers of the west might just as well have shut down operations for the season.

Introducing— The New Editor

JAMES H. GRAY, who has been editor of The Farm and Ranch Review for the past seven years, resigned at the end of March to take over the publication of The Oil Examiner. The undersigned has been appointed as his successor.

The editorship of a farm journal with a circulation of close to 118,000, covering Western Canada, is real responsibility. I will do my best to make the publication interesting and informative.

While I have been in the newspaper business in some form or another for all my working days, I have also been closely associated with western agriculture. For many years I have been employed as superintendent of publicity for the Alberta Wheat Pool. In that position I did my best to advance the interests of agriculture and the welfare of the farm people.

Naturally I have regrets at the severance of my long relationship with the Alberta Wheat Pool. The years I worked there were happy ones. My experiences there convinced me of the soundness and usefulness of the farmer co-operative movement.

In another section of this issue is reprinted a biographical sketch of my career. This was done at the request of the proprietors of The Farm and Ranch Review. The article was written by a very good friend of mine, Miriam Green Ellis, of Winnipeg, and appeared originally in The Family Herald & Weekly Star. In reading the article I would ask you to make allowance for the kindness of the lady author.

In conclusion I would like to pay a tribute to the excellent work done by Jimmie Gray in the eight years he edited this farm publication.

Leonard D. Nesbitt.

Leadership involves remembering past mistakes, an analysis of today's achievements, and a well-grounded imagination in visualizing the future. — Stanley Allyn.

Farm and Ranch Editorials

The federal budget and Canadian agriculture

PRIOR to the presentation of the federal budget by Hon. Walter E. Harris, Minister of Finance, there was some concern in agricultural circles as to the government's intentions with respect to tariffs. What the Minister said in his Budget speech, however, clears the atmosphere. The government has decided to reject the woolen industry's demands for higher tariff protection against imports from Great Britain. The domestic electrical industry will not likely be favored with an increase over the 20 per cent protection now in effect. The whole tenor of the minister's remarks would indicate that the government is not going to yield to the pressure for higher tariffs against imports.

The Canadian economy is dependent to a marked extent on trade. Without ample export markets for our farm products, forest products and minerals, this nation cannot hope to maintain a high volume of production. Canada is now the fourth trading nation in the world, which is a remarkable pinnacle to achieve for a country with little over 15 million people. On a per capita basis, Canada probably leads all nations of the world when it comes to trade. Three out of every eight Canadians depend for their living on exports.

Without ample overseas markets Canadian agriculture would be in dire straits. In the prairie provinces some 30 million acres of land are under cultivation year by year for the export trade. In the 1953-54 crop year Great Britain bought 82 million bushels of Canadian wheat, Japan 40 million bushels, Germany 21 million bushels and Belgium 13 million bushels. In every instance Canadian trade with those nations showed a substantial balance in favor of this country. Take the case of Japan for instance: in 1953 that nation of 82 million people crowded on a congested island, bought \$119 million worth of Canadian products, while Canada bought only \$13.8 million worth of Japanese products. In the last three years Great Britain has bought Canadian products, mainly wheat, to an annual average value of \$680 million. Last year alone Canadian exports to Great Britain totalled \$661,600,000, while Canada imported British goods to the value of \$392,400,000 which provided the Dominion with a surplus of \$269,200,000.

An immutable law of international trade requires sellers to be buyers. Canada cannot go on piling up large favorable balances, particularly with non-dollar nations. If this nation is to continue in the higher brackets of international traders it must be prepared to buy from its overseas customers, and particularly Great Britain.

Canadian farmers have experienced price declines on virtually all of their products. On the other hand farm costs have shown no sign of coming down. Tariff increases would not only raise the cost of farming but would restrict any possibility of maintaining an expanding overseas market for this nation's natural products.

The Harris budget made some conces-

sions to agriculture. It removed the 10 per cent. sales tax on materials used in the production of feeds for poultry, cattle, and other livestock. A general sales tax of 10 per cent. was also taken off wood preservatives for the treatment of posts, lumber and timber. Tariffs were removed on the imports of brooders and other small items required by agriculture. The most important feature of the budget, however, was the discernible intention of the government not to launch a policy of greater protection for Canadian manufacturers.

Farm population slipping

THERE was a net decrease in the farm population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta between the census years 1941 and 1951 of 183,502. While the total population in these three provinces went up to 125,000 in the same ten years there was a decrease in the number of farms in this great area of 72,478.

Farm mechanization, higher wages in cities, and lack of modern conveniences in farm homes were responsible for this trek from country to towns and cities. The trend is unsound and dangerous. It is bad for the nation.

The first duty of the farm is to support the family thereon. The sale of surpluses is to provide for the purchase of manufactured goods, for education, culture, conveniences and other requirements.

The production of grains is really the most primitive form of agriculture. Also it depletes the soil, exports the fertility thereof and tends to reduce the farm population.

Western Canada needs family-sized farms producing specialized crops. It needs manufacturing concerns to process such crops. It needs a greater urban population to provide more extensive markets for farm products.

We want a populous countryside with thriving villages and towns. We do not want a region of vast farms, miserable villages and towns, poor educational facilities, restricted community life and little recreation.

The following table shows the population trends in the west between 1941 and 1951:

CANADA		Farm			
	Population	Population	%	No. Farms	
1941	11,506,655	3,152,449	27.4	732,832	
1951	14,009,429	2,911,996	20.8	623,091	

ALBERTA		Farm			
	Population	Population	%	No. Farms	
1941	796,169	333,164	48.2	99,732	
1951	939,501	345,222	36.7	84,315	

Population increased by 143,000. Farm population declined 37,942. Size of farm increased from 433 to 527 acres. Farm numbers declined by 5,417.

SASKATCHEWAN		Farm			
	Population	Population	%	No. Farms	
1941	895,992	514,667	57.4	138,713	
1951	831,728	399,473	48.0	112,018	

Population declined 64,264. Farm population by 115,194. Size of farms increased from 432.3 to 550.5 acres. Farm numbers declined by 26,695.

MANITOBA		Farm			
	Population	Population	%	No. Farms	
1941	729,744	249,599	34.2	58,024	
1951	776,541	219,233	28.2	52,383	

Population increase 46,000. Farm population decrease 30,366. Decrease in farms 5,641. Average size of farm increased from 291.1 acres to 338.5 acres. Farm numbers declined by 7,641.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES			
Net increase in total population	125,000		
Decrease in farm population	183,502		
Decrease in farm numbers	72,478		

★

Churchill's famous Easter message

THE resignation of Sir Winston Churchill from the position of Prime Minister of Great Britain removes from that high office one of the nation's greatest leaders. His finest contribution probably was the courage and determination he exhibited and inspired during the years of World War II. Following are quotations from his famous Easter Message delivered in the spring of 1940, when the British were fighting alone:

"Do not be frightened. Do not despair. Keep your head. The trees do not grow to the sky. Strength will be given as it is needed, and guidance will come to nations that deserve it.

"Do the right and simple thing according to your conscience and honor in your own sphere. You know quite well what that is. Search diligently but resolutely for practical solutions.

"Conquer or go down fighting. No one can do more.

"It is not impossible, but it seems unlikely, that the human race will be mastered and destroyed by the great powers it has wrestled from nature. It ought not to be impossible to reconcile love of home and country and readiness to die in their defence with a comprehension of the wider duties and larger groupings required from a citizen of the world.

"The perplexities and tribulations of our age may well be but the birth of a new harmony.

"We are, as a race and society, perhaps more capable of bearing shocks and strains—especially long strains—than any other.

"Our institutions are capable of changing with time and circumstances.

"We ought, as a nation and an empire, to weather any storm that blows, at least as well as any other existing system. We are at once more experienced and more truly united than any people in the world. It may well be that the most glorious chapters in our history are yet to be written.

"Each one must arm himself or herself with a strong theme of personal philosophy and discipline. Never mind if it does not answer all questions. It will answer some and those are the ones that matter most to everyone.

"We ought to be proud that we are the guardians of our country in times when so much is at stake; and as long as we do our duty and our best, there is nothing we need fear in this state of existence or in any other we may be called upon to encounter."

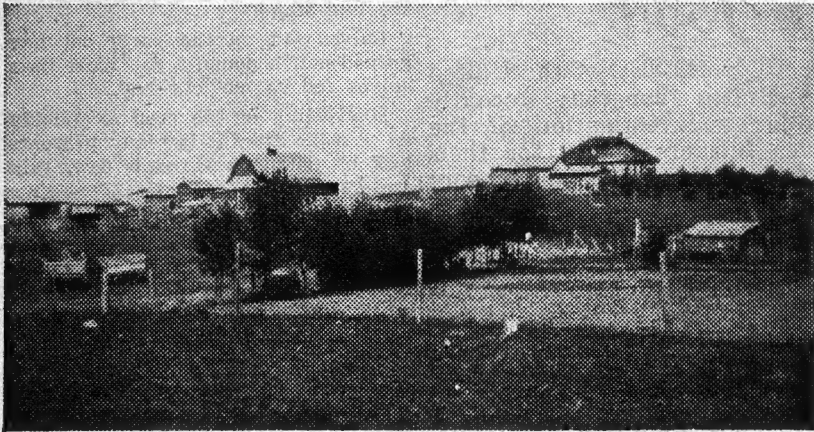
Remarkable story of pioneer homesteading

THE experiences of the early homestead era in the west has become a dim memory for the ranks of the oldtimers have thinned and the younger generation has no first-hand knowledge of the trials and tribulations of the pioneers.

One of the most poignant stories that we have ever read of human experience in those early years came to the desk of the editor of The Farm and Ranch Review. The author is Mary Fedora, who came to Can-

ada with her parents and nine brothers and sisters in 1902. The family settled on a homestead near Cupar, Saskatchewan, in 1906. Mary Fedora went to work when 9 years old. She has been working ever since.

Her story is a narration of tough, pioneer life in the early years of the century. To the younger generation of farm people it may be almost unbelievable. But here it is as it was written by the lady, herself.



Fifty years of farming

By Mary Fedora, Wrentham, Alberta

I CAME to this country on February 28, 1902, when I was only nine years old. I had to go to work instead of going to school. I took the first job offered, washing dishes, sweeping the floor, and taking care of a baby. So what do you expect of a girl 9 years old! I got 50c a month, which was not much, but I had a home and a place to sleep and eat.

Nobody was a big shot in those days. They liked each other. There was no rush after education and money like today. We lived in Lethbridge until 1906, and then moved to Cupar, Saskatchewan, where my father homesteaded a quarter-section of land. There were ten in the family so we all pitched in. We lived in a tent for a while until we had our mud house, chicken house and barn built. That's all we did in the first year.

In the fall Dad and my oldest brother Relfe went to harvest at a place near Indian Head. They were away a whole month. Mom and the rest of the kids stayed home. I was the oldest, 13 years, so the rest of the kids were smaller. We had one cow and two oxen. I told my mother that we were not going to sit around till Dad came home. The weather was good, so I told Mom we were going to break some land. We picked rock after we started breaking with two oxen. A week later I hooked the cow up with the oxen. That was 50 years ago.

By the time Dad came home I and the three animals and the rest of the kids had broken 25 acres. Dad was mighty pleased with me for he had 25 acres to seed next spring.

Dad and my brother Relfe went back to Lethbridge to work in the mines to make a little money. They

stayed in a box car through the winter. On November 1 I left to work in a hotel in a town named Lipton. My work day started at 5 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 11 o'clock at night. I got \$8.00 a month, but in the seven months I worked there I never saw a dollar, or it was just like you wouldn't see it for my mother got my pay every month.

Early Marriage

In 1909, I was 17 years old, so my mother decided for me to get married. My mother and sister picked out a man for me at Taber. His name was John Fedor. He sent me a ticket, so my sister, Dad and Mom took me on an ox sled to Cupar. That was on Feb. 10, 1909. I had no suitcase to carry or purse. I had my ticket tied in a handkerchief corner and in another corner I had 75c. Mother gave it to me to get something to eat on the train. I got one meal a day.

Finally I got to Medicine Hat and then on to Taber. My stranger boy friend was waiting for me every day. I got to Taber at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but I did not know my boy friend and he did not know me, so he left and I stayed with the agent at the station. I never spoke a word until then. The agent told me I would have to go some place as he was closing up, so I told him I would not hurt anything and he could go home. I can't get out in the night as it was winter. I stayed and he stayed, so we both stayed. Getting close to morning he asked me if I wanted some coffee and I said, yes' and we both went and he paid for the coffee. He wanted to get rid of me, but couldn't. When daylight came I went to look for my boy friend and finally found his father's place. So the news



"Want some help with your homework, Dad?"

It's a good thing young Ted is only joking.

If his Dad took him up on that offer, Ted would soon find himself floundering in a sea of facts about family income management, succession duties, taxes, wills, trusts, business insurance and other related subjects!

You see, Ted's father is a typical life underwriter — a man who has not only been trained for his job, but keeps up-to-date by constant study. For the uses of life insurance are more extensive today than they used to be. And the men who represent companies in this business now advise you with increased skill.

Doing this calls for more than study. It takes real understanding of people's needs. And since each family's needs are different, the company representative offers valuable guidance in making plans to fit these needs — individually.

All in all, the life insurance man you deal with today is a very good man to know. And his progress is another reflection of the many ways in which the life insurance business has developed with the times to meet your changing needs!

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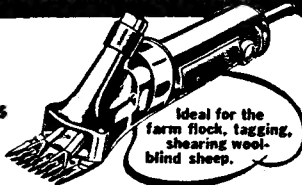
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went round fast. Two weeks later we were to be married. I had a dress made up. It cost me \$2.50, and the veil and flowers 75c. So we went to the priest and got married.

Homesteading Days

When the wedding was over we went homesteading. Just the big, open prairie, nobody nowhere. My husband was a miner and did not know a thing about farming. But I did know because I came from a farm. We had two horses, but you can't break sod with a team of horses, and I told my husband to buy two oxen and harness. There was the old man named Martin Fedor and his son John and a brother-in-law, Steve Smith. They were afraid to break wild animals to work. I stood back and listened and told my husband that we had better separate from the other two as all wanted to be the boss, so who will do the work? So we started on our own with two horses and a plow. I was plowman and a driver, too. That was fifty years ago! We picked rocks, did some fencing and dug a well, and had a one-room shed. A year later he got me a cow and Mom sent me a dozen chickens and a rooster.

The time comes to early in August. We moved back to Taber so we could make a little money to start the next spring. But on March 2, 1910, I had a son and it was three of us then. We went back to the farm and early in August moved back to Taber again. And in September, 1911, I had another son. In the spring of 1912 we moved back to the farm, and it was four of us then. We stayed all summer. John, my husband, wanted to go back to the mine, but it was hard to move with two kids. Then I asked him if he wanted to be a farmer or a miner. I put my foot down and stayed on the farm with the two children and he went back to Taber. But he did not stay there long and came back and we spent the winter on the farm.

"No Doctor, No Nurse"

In January, 1913, I had another son — no doctor, no nurse — next day up and doing the housework, without any other help. But I am still kicking. In January, 1914, the railway pulled in half a mile from our corner. It was a little better then. I could sell my eggs at five cents a dozen, and butter at 11c a pound to the outfit working on the railway. We got along slowly, but sure. We did not spend much because we did not have it.

Better Times Came Along.

In 1915 we had fifty acres under wheat, but it was hailed out three times, but it came along again although we had a little frost. It turned out a heavy crop. We sold the hay on 50 acres for \$75.00. In 1916 we had a fairly good crop on 75 acres and got \$1.30 a bushel. We built a little house and bought a new stove for \$100, which I have still got. In 1917 I had a baby girl which I was proud of. Finally the kids grew up. In 1932 I lost my oldest son. In 1941, I lost my husband. But I kept going with the farm. My age is 64, and I am still on the farm. This is a real story.

Hail suppression

FARMERS in the Three Hills-Drumheller - Acme region of Alberta are planning to do battle with threatened hailstorms this coming season. That part of Alberta has been seriously afflicted by hail in past years. A Hail Suppression or-

ganization has been set up and plans are being made to contract with a United States company which has had success against hail in past years. Potential hail clouds, determined by a special electronic tabulator, are seeded with vaporized silver iodide from ground generators. The claim is that the moisture in such clouds will thus be precipitated either as rain or a soft mush rather than hail stones.

If 20 townships can be signed up the cost will run from \$20 to \$25 per quarter section of cropped land.

Price spread in food

A COMMITTEE of the United States congress recently made an investigation of the price farmers obtain for their products and prices consumers paid.

It was found that farm prices have fallen 22% from the high in February, 1951, to the end of 1954. In the same period the average of retail food costs remained unchanged and close to the postwar peak.

The study showed that, since 1947-49, prices received by farmers for dairy products had declined 8%, while the retail prices had risen 6%.

The farm price of food grains dropped 9%, while bakery prices at retail climbed 22%.

One important reason for the upward trend in marketing costs, the report explained, was the increased packaging between the farm gates and the consumer's door.

Increased labor costs also contributed to the farm-to-table spread. Wage returns for workers engaged in marketing farm food products increased from \$1.23 an hour in the 1947-49 period to about \$1.70 in 1954.

Industrial workers now can buy more food with the earnings from one hour of labor than in any earlier period in history.

One hour of labor now buys 10.4 pounds of bread, while in 1929 it bought only 6.4 pounds.

One hour of labor now buys 2½ pounds of butter against 1 pound in 1929.

One hour of labor now buys 7.8 quarts of milk against 3.9 quarts in 1929.

One hour of labor now buys 35.2 pounds of potatoes against 17.1 pounds in 1929.

Out of each dollar spent by the housewife for domestically produced food 57 cents now goes for processing, marketing and transportation charges, while the farmers receive 43 cents.

Of the farmer's share, about 30 cents goes for tractors, trucks, plows, gasoline, fertilizer and other supplies.

That leaves the farmer and his family about 13 cents out of each consumer dollar for their work and investment.

Proper time for cutting hay

EACH year many farmers lose a surprising amount of the food value of their hay by cutting the same too late.

Early cut hay has 50 per cent more protein, 300 per cent more carotene and 6 per cent less fibre than late cut hay.

Experimental stations say that brome and crested wheat grasses should be cut after they head out but before the first flowers appear. Timothy hay is best when cut in bloom.

Alfalfa should be cut when the field is from 1-10 to 1-4 in bloom. Red clover and alsike clover give best results when cut in full bloom. Sweet clover should be cut when in the bud stage.

Calves fed on the early cut hay gained half a pound a day more than calves fed on late cut hay.

Harvesting of the crop as quickly as possible after it is ready prevents loss of nutrients through dew, rain and sun.

In good drying weather the hay should not be left long in the swath before windrowing. It is important, too, to stack or bale the hay as soon as it is dry enough for safe storage.

Little gain in engine "Tonics"

IF anything is to be gained by pouring engine "tonics" and special additives into the crankcase of your tractor, the major oil companies would put these things into their oil at the refinery, says S. L. Vogel, assistant farm engineer of NDAC Extension Service. If these products were of any great value the reliable oil companies would already have the stuff in their oil, Vogel adds.

It is possible to rig up demonstration devices and tests to prove the lubricating qualities of oil, but most of these tests will not tell the whole story of conditions inside the engine crankcase.

"At the present time well over 200 products are being sold as upper cylinder lubricants or friction eliminators which are supposed to lubricate. Many of these products are made up of mostly light mineral oil or kerosene plus some dye to give color and a small amount of aromatic compounds for odor. What you are paying for, in many cases, is perfumed light mineral oil with color added," the NDAC farm engineer explains.

"Some of these special oil additives might be of value as carbon cleaners. However, many of these compounds will counteract the additives already in the good oil. Many tonics will not do any more than could be done with kerosene or diesel oil. Keep in mind that engine oil manufactured by reliable oil companies is not going to be improved by adding engine drugs."

Your safest bet is to follow the engine manufacturer's recommendations on engine lubrication specifications.

Now...the all-new '55 DODGE

brings big-car size and style to the low-price field!



Big new POWER choice! Two big new 6's, new V-8



The new Dodge is actually **ONE FOOT LONGER** than its largest selling competitor!

BIG-CAR LENGTH—Dodge for '55 is by far the *biggest car in the low-price field!*

It's 12 inches longer overall than its leading competitor. In fact, you'll find that the big new Dodge is even longer and roomier than many automobiles costing hundreds of dollars more!

BIG-CAR STYLE—You'll be proud to sit back of the impressively long Dodge hood. You'll like the big, bold front end with glistening chrome around the twin arches of its divided grille.

You'll enjoy a commanding view through the Dodge swept-back New Horizon windshield. It *truly* wraps around at the top as well as at the bottom.

BIG-CAR COMFORT—The new Dodge rides like the big car it is!

Wider front tread, wider rear springs, and longer wheelbase contribute to your riding comfort and safety.

Dodge interiors are extra roomy, and they are delightfully decorated in new colour-coordinated fabrics and trim.

Eye it—try it!

You'll enjoy seeing and driving the beautiful new Dodge. There are a dozen Mayfair, Regent, and Crusader models... plus the brilliant, 183-horsepower Dodge Custom Royal V-8, high-styled aristocrat of the Canadian road! Manufactured in Canada by Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited.

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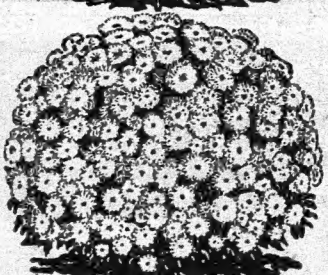
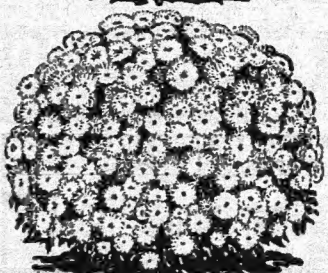
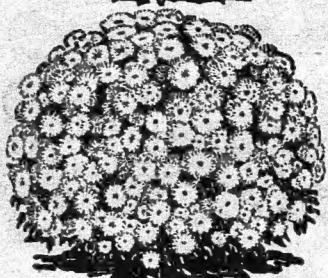
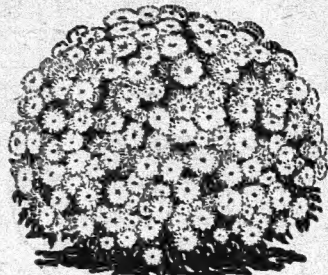
Great milk producer Oldtimer recalls immigration sales talk

By EMIL LORENTSON

One of the great milk producers of the Holstein breed is Lornabelle Doreen Posch. She has a lifetime total production of 238,955 lbs. milk (95,582 quarts) and 8,433 lbs. fat, 3.53 percent butterfat. This total was made in twelve lactations, seven of them on twice-a-day milking.

Lornabelle was bred by Victor J. Lawrence, Oakville, Ontario. She made her first three records in the Lawrence herd, and then was sold to Merle H. Greene, Elsie, Mich.

Sensational "1,000 BLOOM" MUMS



Big, heavy-rooted blooming size plants.

4 for 1.98
(10 for \$3.98)

A whole garden of Mums for \$1.98. And what gorgeous plants they are. With proper care every single one should produce a tremendous display of flowers THIS YEAR. And next year as many as 1,000 blooms per plant. Plant about 18 inches apart and you will have a solid bank of flowers that will be the envy of your whole neighborhood. Pick pink, bronze, yellow and white bouquets for weeks and weeks. Right from late July until the first of October. Grow bigger and more beautiful each year. Top-quality plants sent in special polyethylene "miniature greenhouses" to insure perfect condition on delivery.

Postage paid on prepaid orders. C.O.D.'s welcome. Order now while THIS SPECIAL OFFER LASTS! Complete Planting Instructions sent FREE. If, on delivery, not 100% satisfied return for money back.

Family Gardens Nursery, Dept. 106K,
853 Kingston Road,
Toronto 8, Ontario.

() 4 for \$1.98 () 10 for \$3.98

PRINT NAME _____

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IN 1909 I was firing on the Soo Line Railroad — that runs up to Canada at Portal and Emerson.

In the spring of the year we had solid trainloads of immigrants going to Canada.

I got to talking to some of them and many were from Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, etc.

Everybody was full of enthusiasm about the golden opportunities in Canada. I got quite interested, too.

One day I happened to stop

point out of it. Why, some of the land sold for \$100.00 a foot!"

"And then it's the greatest place on earth to farm the farmer. Why — a friend of mine bought a carload of goods and shipped it out to the end of steel and sold it all out of the car to homesteaders and contractors — started a store and cleaned up 30,000 bucks in two years."

The fellow patted me kindly on the shoulder and said, "Young man, take my advice.

Remember the sod houses?



This was the first homestead home of Emil Lorentson, Bindloss, Alberta. Lined with cedar, papered, linoleum covered floor, having a sink, a drain, and a gasoline heater its creator says he was "snug as a bug in a rug". In a roofed dug-out stable he says his stock were equally comfortable.

in front of a window of a Canadian office in Minneapolis. A gentleman came out and very nicely said, "What is your line of business, sir?"

I said, "A locomotive fireman on the Soo Line."

"Oh, man," he said. "Don't ruin those beautiful eyes you have with the sweat that will run into them fighting them old locomotives. Don't spend your life being herded around by a crabby old round-house foreman that runs out of swear words and acts as though he had the toothache, the earache and tonsillitis all at the same time. Let me sell you a 1c-a-mile ticket to Canada where they have opened the last best West. Get a 1/4 section of land for only \$10.00. Give you one year's time to go back and bring in a carload of settlers' effects for just \$65.00."

"You are a steam engine man," he said, "and they are crying for steam engineers. Why — my uncle took a section by Rosetown and took the old steam engine along and broke the section and sowed it to flax which went 20 bushels to the acre. And flax worth \$2.50 a bushel. They went over the top with a bang."

"Some of my friends took up land and the Railroad made a

For the sake of your record go down to the round-house and in a very gentlemanly way tell that foreman you are pulling the pin. (Pulling the pin in railroad lingo means to quit). Then I will fix you up for your ticket and border crossing to the last best West out on the Goose Neck line."

Well, I took his advice, and in some ways the man told the truth. They were crying for steam engineers so before my first day was over at Saskatoon I had taken the examinations as an engineer and was Okay for the job. There was plenty of work at two eight-hour shifts a day.

You got in 6 days per week if the weather was decent and washed out the boiler on Sundays.

So I broke quite a few quarters and seen some people who, "clicked on crops", as the man said.

But I happened to locate in the driest part of the west so crops were more often light than good. But it has been a wonderful time and experience (and I am still sticking to it) to help build up a country from scratch to a country with big acreages, good railroads, good roads, bridges, schools and so

on. I'd like to be able to turn the clock back and start all over again.

The man, that long time ago, said: "Why — in a few years you can have a summer home in Banff and a winter home in California, and a cozy little cottage by the sea."

Well I have been to California, and Banff, and "by the sea", but

Still the man said one thing which is correct: "The last best West." I think this is the last best peaceable place on earth to live today and I am staying.

Summing it all up there has been a lot of interesting experiences. Sometimes the interest got a bit stiff with being soaked 12% on after date accounts and 12% penalties on overdue taxes.

But at that our pioneering was nothing in the way of tough the way my parents had to pioneer back in Wisconsin among the sticks, and everything disorganized after the Civil War.

The buildings I first put up; a sod house, cedar lined and well furnished, and a bank barn for my stock housed us all as warm as bugs in a rug. There was no suffering of cold, with this kind of places, as one hears so many pioneers speak of.

Buy water systems to fit home needs

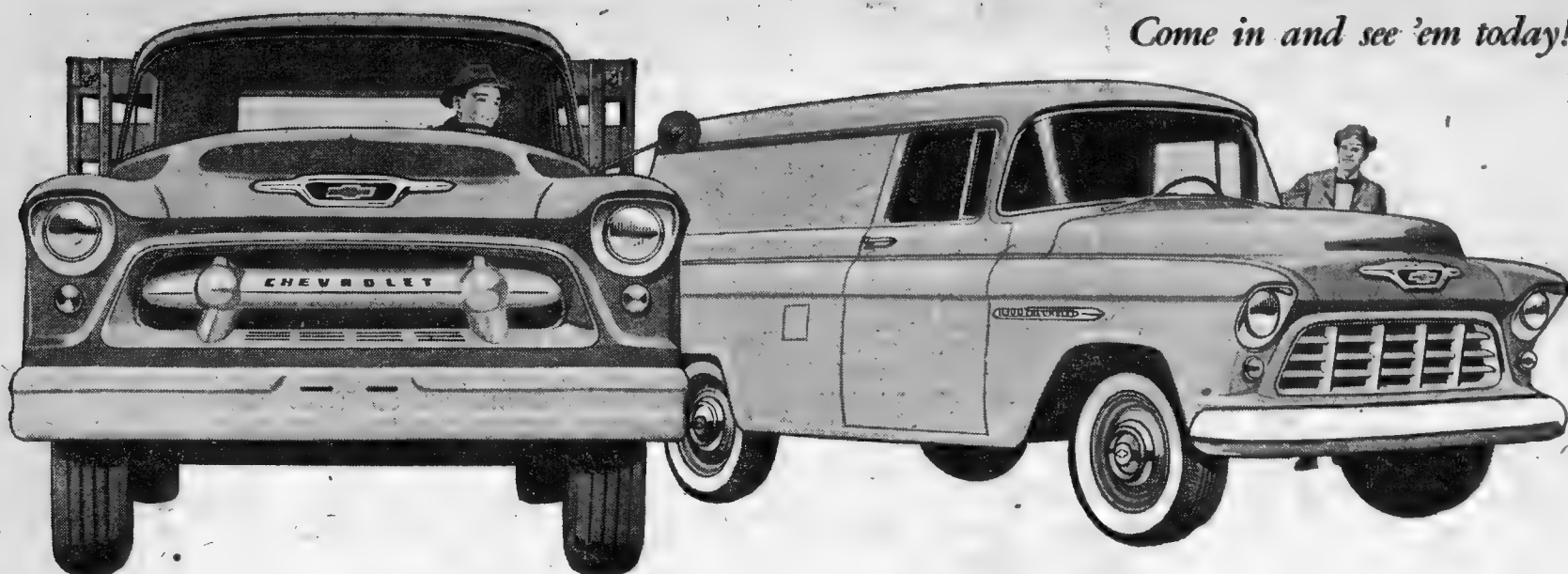
Buying an electric pressure water system with a pump large enough to take care of both your present and your future needs may mean the difference between a good and a poor water system on your farm, according to Daniel J. McLellan, North Dakota Extension Service water use agent.

"For best results your pump should pump the daily water needs on your farm in about 3 to 4 hours. If you have enough water in your well buy a pump with a capacity of at least 350 gallons per hour. Larger pumps are always desirable if sufficient water is available."

McLellan's suggestion is to plan to use your pressure water system to supply water for your entire farm. A pump of adequate size together with adequate sized piping will enable you to make the most use of your pressure water system.

Bulletin No. 674 "Planning the Electric Water System and Plumbing for your Farmstead", is available from the Information Department, NDAC Extension Service, Fargo, N.D.

About two-thirds of the world's population grow their own food and about 80 per cent live in rural areas in which the food consumed has all been grown locally. The remaining 20 per cent — some 450 million to 500 million people — are more or less dependent on food imports.



Come in and see 'em today!

NEW CHEVROLET *Task-Force* TRUCKS

*with a whole truckload of
new advantages for you!*

*Here's what happens when Canada's No. 1
truck-builder pulls out all the stops!*

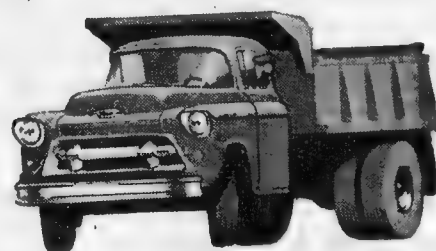
These new Chevrolet Task-Force Trucks do more jobs. Do 'em faster. Do 'em better. And do 'em with new economy. Look over the new features and advances highlighted here—no other line of truck offers so much that's so completely new.



A General Motors Value

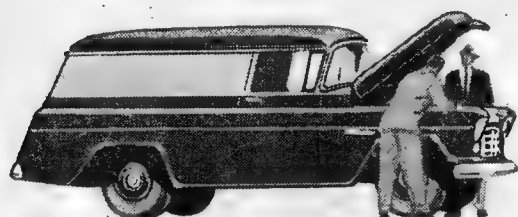


A new kind of truck styling.
It's Work-Styling — an exclusive development in truck design with two distinctively different styling treatments. On the job, your truck "looks the part".



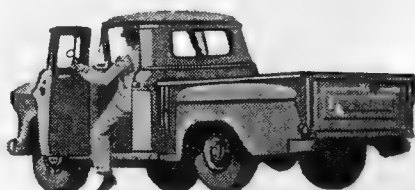
**New 19,500 lb. G.V.W.
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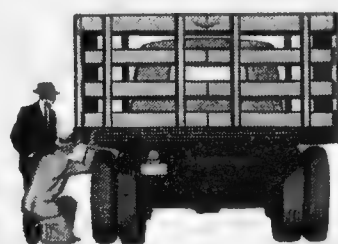
New "high-voltage" engines

All the new engines feature a new 12-volt electrical system for faster, surer starts plus many more exclusive advances. They're smooth, quiet and thrifty.



The cab is as new as the view

New Sweep-Sight windshield — for a wider, safer view. New High-Level ventilation. New broader and softer seats — new stronger cabs — new comforts and conveniences throughout!

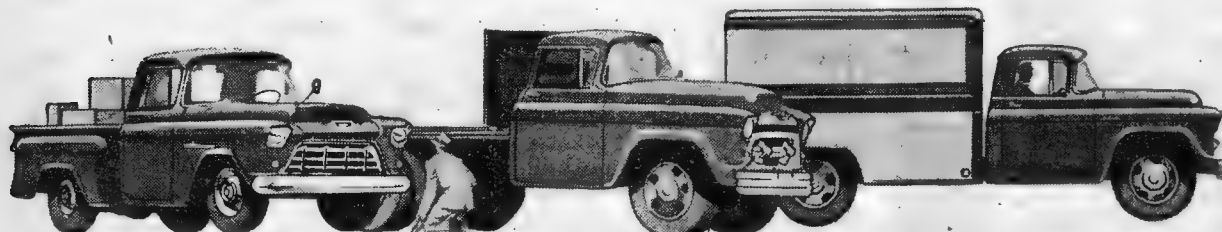


A smoother, load-steady ride

New springs front and rear provide a smoother, more stable ride. New concealed Safety Steps guard against mud, snow, or ice on the running boards.

New stronger standard-width frames

All models now have new ladder-type frames of standard width, with full-length parallel side members, giving greater strength, rigidity and durability.



New Overdrive or Automatic

Now Chevrolet offers you new Overdrive as an extra-cost option on sedan deliveries and smoother operating truck Automatic on 1/2-, 3/4-, and 1-ton jobs.

New Power Brakes on the Heavy Duty Models

Now you can get Chevrolet Power Brakes on the 1600 and 1700 series. Optional at extra cost on 1500 series.

New handling ease with Power Steering

Chevrolet Power Steering is now available on Heavy Duty Chevrolet Task-Force Trucks. Optional at extra cost.



New colors! New two-tone combinations

Take your choice of a longer-than-ever list of attractive new colors and combinations. They add immensely to the beauty of your truck.

The Belly, Waterton Rivers— Troubled Waters!

By C. F. STEELE

ALBERTA is watching with keen interest the agitation in Saskatchewan for the harnessing of the waters of the South Saskatchewan River, the headwaters of which are in the eastern slopes of the Rockies.

The wheat province wants the water for irrigation and power development and Southern Alberta has a special interest in the outcome of Saskatchewan's efforts for this area needs a lot more water in the maximum development of the St. Mary-Milk River project with its million-acre potential.

Negotiations have been carried on between the federal and Saskatchewan governments on the South Saskatchewan River scheme and the division of costs, if and when, the project is undertaken. A figure of \$180,000,000 has been suggested.

This is a lot of money, but it does not frighten irrigation advocates in Southern Alberta where for half a century or more irrigation has been at work stabilizing the agricultural economy of the region. They have seen what water will do for a semi-arid country when properly utilized.

Take Phil Baker of Leth-

bridge, for many years president of the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers and chairman of the Alberta Water Conservation Council. He looks upon the Saskatchewan project as a real need and he figures there is water available. "It can be built and should be built as part of the general reclamation program for the West," he said, after looking over the projected development including the site of the Outlook dam.

Involved, however, in this water development in Alberta and Saskatchewan, as is not generally realized, are the waters of the Belly and Waterton Rivers, and the storing of the excess flow from these boundary streams. This is an issue now before the International Joint Commission. It has been for years, but at the present time it appears to be stalemated.

In fact, something in the nature of a "cold war" has developed between Canada and the United States in connection with the allocation of these vital waters. Both countries want them. Hearings have been held in both countries, the joint advisory board has made intensive studies and the I.J.C. itself has met again and again to

weigh the case. Still there is no sign of a decision although one is admittedly long overdue.

The Waterton and Belly rivers rise in Glacier Park, Montana, and flow into Alberta finally becoming part of the great South Saskatchewan river system. Hence both Alberta and Saskatchewan are vitally interested in these waters. They are, in this "water war", as it has been called, hook, line and sinker. While we may have wet years, the dry years will come as they have in the past. "It's all a cycle," say the oldtimers, who have been through the drought years in this country. They know that irrigation is the only insurance of crops in a semi-arid region.

Just what is Montana's stand in connection with this Waterton-Belly dispute? That state wants this water for its irrigation program in the boundary countries and is fighting for it. It has not gotten as far along as Alberta in making "beneficial use" of the waters of international streams, such as the St. Mary, in which both countries are interested. But it is out to get this water as Montanans have plainly declared.

And this is an angle that must be considered in any study of the overall reclamation-water conservation picture.

C. H. Raymond of Hamilton, Mont., chairman of the Montana Water Conservation Board, is on record as stating Montana will stand on its demand that it owns the waters of the Waterton and Belly Rivers. Montana will fight to conserve and protect these resources for future generations. He made this statement when the problem of the division of these waters was under discussion some months ago before the IJC, which tribunal will give the final answer.

In addition to pledging "that this water is ours and we are going to get it," the Montana board moved to safeguard through Montana state authority the resources of the Waterton and Belly river watersheds. This decision has the backing of Governor J. Hugo Oronson, whose home is in the part of the state clamoring for this water.

Another state official blames Canada for the delay in settling the dispute. He charges obstructionist tactics. Said he: "We have been stymied since 1948 on arriving at a real plan because of the Canadian attitude. These waters are being traded off for something some other part of the nation wants from Canada... It's been a one-way street and we have yielded every step of the way."

The Montana State's attorney suggested a three-point program regarding division of these waters: Re-opening of the St. Mary River treaty (in force between Canada and the U.S. for many years) on the allocation of the waters of that stream; demand for a change in

the U.S. personnel on IJC (there is now a new chairman) and adherence to the state's claim to the waters of the two rivers. It is the contention, of Montana, that it has the right to take this water before it ever crosses the boundary into Canada, diverting it through a 22-mile canal, blasted through the mountain barrier to the plains beyond — a fantastically expensive job, engineers declare. Some say it would cost up to \$150,000,000. However, it has been advanced in the play for a settlement of the dispute.

Another suggestion from the American side is an equal diversion of the waters as between Canada and the U.S. The base flow of the streams, they say, is 231,200 acre feet. Under the equal division plan, each country would be allocated — presumably by treaty — roughly 115,000 acre feet. In peak periods the flow, it was stated, is 363,000 acre feet. Any amount over the base flow periods would be divided equally. The water belonging to the U.S. would be "transported through Canada" and moved by canal into Montana's arid areas, eliminating the necessity of constructing the expensive tunnel through the mountains.

Such, in part, is the stand taken by the Montanans, who have belatedly awakened to the need for utilizing this water if it is to be held by the state for the future. The principle of "beneficial use," an unwritten law in irrigation countries, is generally admitted to be one of Canada's strongest weapons and it is being used in the case before the IJC now.

The outcome? There is speculation in irrigation circles in the West no end, but time only will give the answer.

New Legislation

IN a statement from the Farmer's Union of Alberta headquarters, President Henry Young expressed satisfaction over several items of legislation enacted at the recent session of the Alberta Legislature. His statement is as follows:

We are pleased to see that the Provincial Government is taking action on the following matters at the recent session.

The special school grants which will make it possible to reduce the school mill rate to 25 mills for operation of schools.

The new system of advances to homesteaders for clearing and breaking land.

Amendments to the Assessment Act which will prevent farmers being assessed at an extra rate on land leased to oil companies.

New regulations to permit the carrying of passengers in the cab of farm trucks.

New regulations under which hunters will in future have to get the farmers permission before hunting on his land.

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if you need a building or are
remodelling—discuss your
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our local manager.



FN-45

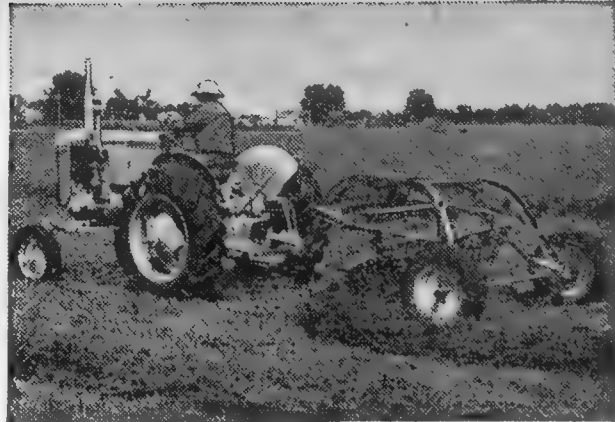
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Single-wheel semi-mounted mower keeps haying costs down. Hooks up in minutes to nearly any modern tractor. Like Eagle Hitch and Side-Mounted models, it cuts fast and clean, maneuvers easily, lasts long.

New "200" Side Rake has side-stroke reel that shortens hay travel from swath to windrow, saves precious protein-packed leaves. Rakes clean on uneven ground, makes fluffy windrows that cure fast and evenly. Choice of 3-point or draw-bar hook-up. See the Model "170" Side Rake, too.



Bale Big Tonnage with PTO Economy



NEW **CASE** "140" Automatic Baler

No extra engine to buy and to maintain. Double-plunger action slices hay between compression strokes to keep power requirements relatively light and even. Makes firm, full-weight 14 x 18-inch bales, twine-tied automatically to stay tied. The baler is so simple to adjust and to use that almost anyone can run it; so economical to buy that hardly any farmer can afford to do without it. It has capacity for big acreages and custom work. Constant Power Take-Off of all-new Case "400" Tractor (above) or other Case Tractor models makes PTO baling a snap. Engine drive available. See the Case "140" Baler at your Case dealer's—soon! Available on the Case Income Payment Plan that lets you buy when you need a machine, pay when you have money coming in.



Canada's Lightest-Running Choppers. Moderate power chops big tonnage fast with Case Choppers because simple design with few moving parts, light weight, oil-bath gears and anti-friction bearings pass your power along to the knives. You save still more power when you pick the 6-knife models with low-speed knife wheel. Wide choice of one-man, quick-change attachments saves valuable harvesting time.



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- ☐ "TA7" Mower
☐ "200" Rake
☐ What else?

Acres you farm _____ Student? _____

Name _____

Address _____

The branch line boom filled the open spaces

By J. W. MAUNDER

MORE than 5,000 miles (5,342.20 miles to be exact) of the 7,233.96 track miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway on its present Saskatchewan and Alberta districts were added after Provincial Year 1905. Fifty years ago the two lines to Vancouver were through — the first main by Calgary and the second main by Lethbridge. Edmonton and Calgary were joined but the north line from Winnipeg to Edmonton via Saskatoon had been pushed west only as far as Sheho.

Engineering records show 916.25 miles built in Alberta after 1905, while Saskatchewan mileage was increased by 3,579.02 miles for the same period.

Comparative mileages of the divisions in the present Saskatchewan and Alberta railroad districts (with 1905 figures in

brackets) are as follows: Regina 999.6 (580.66), Moose Jaw 1,011.2 (110.43), Saskatoon 1,604.4 (67.9), Medicine Hat 1,078.9 (209.02), Calgary 430.1 (215.66), Lethbridge 951.8 (316.76), Edmonton 810.2 (174.81).

Part of the Manitoba railroad district comes over into the Province of Saskatchewan as the Brandon division, which is represented by 216.52 railroad miles in operation 50 years ago and 338.62 railroad miles at present. To reconcile the mileage of the two periods account must be taken also of 249.3 miles of track from Regina to Prince Albert built by the C.P.R. and shown in operation by the C.P.R. in the 1905 timetable but since sold to what is now Canadian National Railways.

Here are some of the lines put in since 1905 in filling up the open spaces of the two provinces now celebrating their golden jubilee:

From Lethbridge south to Coutts and Whiskey Gap and east through Stirling to join at Notukeu with a line from Moose Jaw through Assiniboia.

From Edmonton east to Lloydminster and to connections with the north main which built on west from Sheho through Saskatoon, Wilkie and Daysland on up to Wetaskiwin.

From Bassano east to Swift Current through Rosemary, Leader and Wichett and south and east from Leader to Schuler and Fox Valley.

From Moose Jaw north and west to Rosetown and McMoran and Kerrobert among other places.

From Regina to Colonsay and Lanigan spread out into a "Y" from Valeport.

These are just a sprinkling. The full record of construction from western lines files has the great majority of its entries after 1905.

The twenties were the big construction years and there was bush business in the 1911-1913 period before the first war.

Those were the days of a full-fledged construction department with its own chief engineer, (T. C. MacNabb, father of the present Saskatoon superintendent, Barney MacNabb, was the last such), and resident engineers on the job as distinguished from maintenance-of-way engineers running what was already in service.

It was the period, too, when the late Tommy Acheson, who never missed a farmers' or stockmen's gathering used to reconnoitre territory in which it was proposed to build branch lines. He was the road's general agricultural agent and one trip he liked to tell about was 2,400 miles — 1,700 miles on foot and the rest by canoe along the Beaver River when a line was proposed from Prince Albert to Edmonton via Lac La Biche. When he first came to Alberta in 1897 to string telegraph wire to Pincher Creek ahead of the then-building Crow Line he recalled you could go from Lethbridge to Weyburn (by horse) and encounter only the 76 Ranch.

Tom MacNabb, the best construction chief, retired as general superintendent at Saint John, N.B., but is still active and in demand as a speaker. He tells how in 1912, while at work on the Weyburn - Lethbridge line, he got a wire asking him to report to the chief engineer's office at Winnipeg "prepared to be away all summer". He was. There was great building then—Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental. He checked that summer on what was coming and did much of the checking on foot.

The site of Sutherland, shop

and train service headquarters for the Saskatoon division, was surveyed at dead of night, he recalled. Saskatoon then was a land speculator's paradise and everyone "had" the site of the new C.P.R. shops under option. The 3 a.m. survey was made on farm land and it was bought at farm land prices.

There is no construction department but big jobs go on within the framework of the engineering set-up. Jobs like the lengthening of passing tracks on the Alberta and Saskatchewan districts to handle the longer trains diesels pull, like the provision of sidings and team tracks to keep abreast of and help to lead the industrial expansion.

Van Horne once said there can be no real last spike — the road must always grow and go ahead or stand still and be eaten up by its competitors.

Importance Dairying

Agriculture plays a very important part in the economic life of Manitoba. The interdependence between farm and urban people is well recognized. Livestock and dairy production is an important factor in maintaining a balanced agriculture. Manitoba's dairy industry is an important and vital source of food supplies and farm-urban income. The long term interests of both producer and consumer can best be served by maintaining the present legislation prohibiting the sale of yellow-colored margarine.

Nutrition

There is little proof that either butter or fortified margarine is superior one to the other as to nutritive value. Vitamin A content is not the only factor in determining this value. While there is a high Vitamin A content in butter, green and yellow fresh vegetables, eggs and milk are also very important sources. It should also be borne in mind that 75% of the butter consumed is produced in the summer months when the Vitamin A content is very high.

Horse sale big success

A TOTAL of 640 horses were sold for an average price of \$101.42 in the three-day sale held in Calgary the first week in April. The light horses, of which 341 were disposed of, brought an average of \$104.79.

A 5-year-old chestnut gelding brought \$440, top price for the sale. It was consigned by W. E. Miller, of Didsbury, and was purchased by C. R. Walker, of Calgary. Second high was paid by George Powell, of Taber, for a 5-year-old sorrel mare, consigned by Mrs. Bob McDougall, of Cochrane.

Over 80 per cent of the horses offered were ranch type riding horses. There was an excellent demand for children's ponies.

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The man who prays

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

PEOPLE usually think of the Indians of the early Canadian Northwest as cruel, blood-thirsty people, ready to go to war at the drop of the hat. Except for the Hudson's Bay Company, the missionaries were the first to visit the Indian tribes, and they went among them unarmed and unprotected and were never molested.

The Indians were quick to evaluate the qualities of the white man, and they realized that the missionary had come to help not to exploit them.

Then, too, they had great respect for courage, and they admired the courage of the missionary. They judged the gospel he preached, not by what he said, but by the life he led. They had a habit of naming white people according to their characteristics. They spoke of their beloved Father Lacombe as "The Black Robed Man of God". Rev. George McDougall they called, "The Man Who Talks With God", and his son John, "The Young Man Who Talks With God."

In 1884, Rev. Leonard Gaetz, with his wife and ten children, took up a homestead where the city of Red Deer now stands. Because of a nervous breakdown, he was obliged to leave the ministry for a time. Although he did not actually engage in missionary work, the Indians regarded him as their friend, and they came to him for help and council when the need arose.

The busy-bee activities of the family in erecting buildings and fences, preparing the soil for field crops and gardens, created intense interest among the native Indians, whose habits of industry suffered somewhat by comparison. They came out of curiosity to behold, remained to watch and wonder, and finally, to accept an invitation to come to the house and partake of tea and hot biscuits.

Every meal Dr. Gaetz prefaced by a few appropriate words of sincere gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, and for all the protection and blessings enjoyed. While the guests understood not a word of what was being said, they did understand that a prayer was being offered, and they entered into the spirit of the proceedings in solemn silence.

The Man Who Prays

This custom led the Indians to name Dr. Gaetz as "The Man Who Prays". His son Ray, who opened a Trading Post at the nearby Red Deer Crossing that summer, was called "The Son of the Man Who Prays". Thus did they perpetuate their romantic custom of naming people in a manner to signify their outstanding characteristics or principal activities. In this case it

was also intended to express their reverence for the principals so clearly enunciated by people they were learning to admire and trust.

One day, towards evening, two stalwart Indians stalked up the long, dusty trail that led to the Gaetz home, walking with slow and measured tread. Each was draped in a blanket, the customary Indian wearing apparel of that time, and with their feet encased in home-made buckskin moccasins. They wore no hats, and their long black hair, hung down over their shoulders in glistening braids, tied at the ends with pieces of bright ribbon.

One Indian carried in his hand a slender willow withe, about 6 ft. long, which he handed to Dr. Gaetz and by seemingly unintelligible mutterings, accompanied by elaborate sign language, made it known that one of their tribe had passed to the "Happy Hunting Ground", the heaven of all good Indians, and, the stick indicated the length of the coffin required. Three brave men looked each other in the eye with that understanding born of years of witnessing human suffering, then silently shook hands and parted.

The Indians walked away down the dusty trail to where their horses were tied, just beyond the brow of the hill. In true Indian tradition they manifested remarkable restraint of feelings in their dignified silence. Dr. Gaetz repaired to his log workshop to construct an oblong box, made from the roughest of lumber, sawed in his own primitive mill.

Next day, a team was hitched to the wagon, the long box was loaded, and with his Bible tucked under his arm, "The Man Who Prays" drove away to perform the last rites for a fellow man of different creed and color, recognizing that through the learning influence of grief, there is a universal brotherhood of man.

U. S. livestock population

THE United States had a substantial number of livestock on farms according to the January 1, 1955, inventory issued by that country's department of agriculture.

Cattle numbers reached 95.4 million. This is an all-time record and a slight increase over the figures for the previous year. Hogs were 55 million, up 6.4 million head or 13 per cent. from January 1, 1954.

Chickens 447 million, an increase of 1 per cent from a year earlier. Turkeys 5.4 million, 3 per cent up from a year earlier.

Mistaken Identity

The Editor:

In your March issue you have a picture of a steam engine pulling a 14-bottom plow with this printed under it: "This is one of the first of the John Deere tractors breaking prairie sod in 1905 or thereabouts". This looks to me like a Reeves engine and to the best of my knowledge John Deere never made a steam traction engine. The plow is John Deere.

About a month ago I saw in some farm paper, perhaps the "Farm and Ranch Review", a picture of an Avery undermounted pulling a Cockshutt plow and in this case it was called a Cockshutt engine.

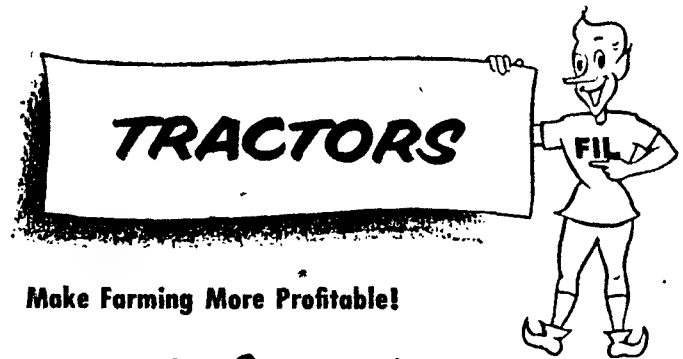
The Avery company sold the Cockshutt engine gang in the U.S. but as far as I know there was no connection between the two companies in Canada.

Fletcher Bros., who farmed east of here about 1910, had an outfit like that and their two brothers who farmed in Montana had a similar outfit. The eight-furrow plow cost \$800 in Canada and the same kind and size cost \$500 in the U.S.A., although they both were made in Canada.

Angus Scott,
Scott, Sask.

The preservation of fertility is the first duty of all that live by the land . . . There is only one rule of good husbandry — leave the land far better than you found it.

—George Henderson
The Farming Ladder



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NO one has more effect on the American religious mind today than Dr. Norman Vincent Peale. His dynamic energy and driving personality has produced a tremendous number of books and a vast number of followers.

Dr. Peale's fundamental

The world's most amazing power

By FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D. (EdIn.), B.D.

teaching can be boiled down to this: If you fulfil the conditions, faith and prayer will get you anything.

Now this teaching has obvious dangers which the critics of Dr. Peale have seized upon. They say that he makes Christianity too easy. Did not Jesus say that we must take up our Cross? That in the world we would have tribulation? Dean Inge said modern Christians sing,

*"They climbed the steep ascent of heaven
Through peril, toil, and pain;
O God to us may grace be given
To travel by the train."*

Others contend that his teachings make for a shallow, comfortable, selfish religion. Thus the New York Times carried an advertisement in its literary supplement in large black type, "NOW YOU CAN HAVE PEACE OF MIND IN TEN MINUTES". Just mail the publisher \$3.98 and you'd get the prescription by return of mail!

Another criticism is that such a faith tries to use God instead of letting God use you. They claim that it is a return to magic. By the right formula we can become rich, marry anybody we choose, get the job we covet, and live healthy, prosperous lives.

Thus, they say, we can become very smug, very selfish, very covetous, and distort the profound Christian faith into a magical technique which in the end will fail us.

Now undoubtedly Dr. Peale has used expressions that would allow for this interpretation. He also omits from his teaching much of the Gospel that led Jesus to be called "The Man of Sorrows".

Nevertheless much of what Dr. Peale says is very true and recovers truths of the Christian Gospel that we sadly needed to recover.

First, he emphasises the importance of Peace of Mind. Joshua Liebman tells of presenting to a very wise man a list of those earthy things that would make for complete bliss — health, love, beauty, talent, power, riches, and fame. But the old man said, "You have forgotten the one ingredient lacking which each possession becomes a hideous torment . . . Peace of Mind".

In the second place, he makes Christianity a practical faith that applies to every-day living in every aspect. He maintains that prayer will solve every personal problem. Take one chapter in his book, *The Power of Positive Thinking*, "I Don't Believe in Defeat". Peale claims that "With God all things are possible". Too many of us have a defeatist complex rooted in our subconscious. He cites the slogan, "A clean engine always delivers power". So he contends that a mind free of negatives will produce power and good re-

sults. Did not Emerson say, "They conquer who believe they can"?

Peale believes as Basil King did, "Behold, and mighty forces will come to your aid". He maintains that there is a "Higher Power" upon which a man can draw for victory.

In the third place, he focusses our attention on the need for mental health as a way to achievement and power. One authority says that the American people use twelve million doses of sleeping tablets daily. The use of sleeping tablets has risen 1000 per cent in recent years. A drug manufacturer states that seven billion one-half grain tablets are consumed yearly. This has been called "The Aspirin Age". So a Washington statistician, quoted by Dr. Peale, states that last year in the United States there were seven and a half billion headaches!

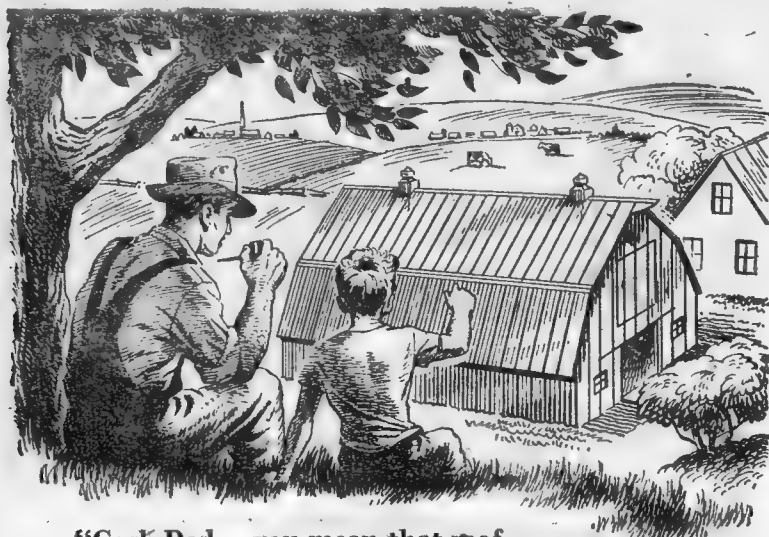
No wonder the insanity rate is skyrocketing. And our only salvation is to find rest and renewal through faith. Dr. Peale is right — our fuming and fussing will finally lead to madness. We need rhythm, relaxation, and control if we are to achieve personality or high enterprise.

Fourthly, Dr. Peale re-emphasizes the relation of health and faith. No one can read that wonderful book, "Psychosomatic Medicine", by Dr. Flanders Dunbar, without realizing the attention doctors are now giving to the relation of mind and body. Dr. Dunbar contends that some day courses will be given in school devoted to psychosomatic studies just as today courses are given in physiology and hygiene. Some day she thinks teachers will explain that "your mind is your body and vice versa".

Fifthly Dr. Peale insists on the necessity for thinking positively. We say "no" too much. We should say "yes" to life more frequently. We should think constructively.

Finally, does not Jesus give us good grounds for believing that by prayer we can get what we need? Jesus continually says flatly such things as this, "According to your faith be it unto you . . . If ye abide in me and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you . . . If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you". Not once, but constantly. It's the motif, the refrain, the heart of his teaching. He tells about a woman who wearies a judge with her pleading. About a man who asks his friend for food at midnight. About a son who asks his father for a gift. "How much more then will your Heavenly Father give good gifts to those that ask Him?"

It is easy for Peale to demonstrate that prayer accomplishes miracles. Prayer is a power



"Gosh Dad...you mean that roof will still be good when I take over?"

"Yes Billy . . . it will! That barn is built with Alrol Aluminum Roofing and Siding and she's there for my lifetime . . . and probably yours, too."

"Funny thing—now that she's finished and I've added up the costs, I find that Alrol Aluminum actually saved me money . . . I guess that's partly because aluminum is so easy to handle and apply."

"You know, Bill, that Alrol Aluminum barn will save us a lot more money over the years . . . no painting . . . no upkeep . . . lower insurance . . . less risk of fire . . . and better for the animals, too."

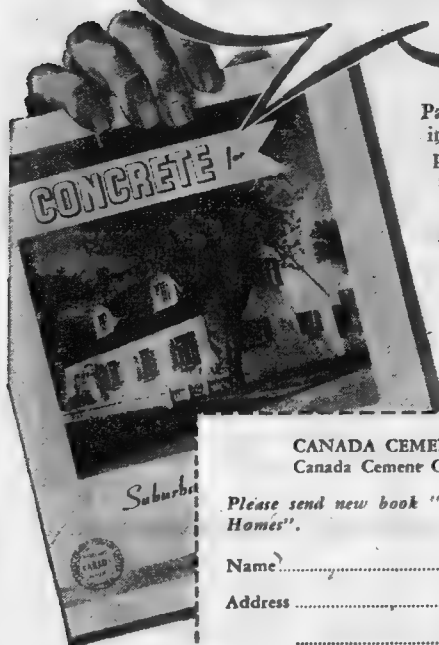
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Life with the bees

By JANE HAVENS, Patricia, Alberta

AS a hobby that adds both profit and enjoyment to the life of a farmer or his wife I would suggest one or two hives of bees. These little creatures are a constant source of interest and education — in fact, there is nothing in all nature more wonderful than life in a bee colony. After caring for them through the summer your reward is double — a row of jars on your cellar shelves filled with a natural, healthful sweet, plus garden and crops well polenized by these fearless, little workers.

A farmer one day suggested to his beekeeper neighbor that he should be paid for the pasture he provided for the bees. After pondering the matter for a short time the beekeeper said he thought his neighbor was right and asked if he considered 6% a fair return. The farmer agreed that he thought it fair enough and was willing to accept it. Said the beekeeper: "I am willing to pay you that amount on the condition you pay me 6% of your crop of clover seed, for as you are well aware, you would have no seed without the aid of my bees. The farmer was a good sport and agreed that his neighbor was right.

The beginner in bees will find that there is no factory more sanitary anywhere in the world than the inside of a hive. With scrupulous care the bees remove each and every article foreign to their produce. Anything too heavy for them to carry away is covered with wax. One day an apiarist friend of ours noticed an unusual amount of activity around one of his hives. Investigating the cause, he found a queer looking mound fastened to the grass in front of the hive. With a pair of scissors he carefully cut the grass and turned the mound over. To his astonishment he found a dead toad completely sealed over with wax. He concluded he must have stepped on the toad and killed it while working

that everyone can use. It is supremely practical.

Perhaps he doesn't stress sufficiently the pre-requisites of prayer. Prayer is a science, but we have to satisfy the conditions. Only "if ye abide in me", said Jesus. Only if you "Seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness." But no one man ever presents the whole of the Gospel. It's too big.

Nevertheless all of us have to admit that prayer brings astounding results. Tens of thousands of people are living happier, healthier, more confident lives because of the practice of Peale's teachings. And there is no book a person can read outside the Bible which will help him more to overcome life than "What Prayer Can Do".

on the hive and the bees had no other way of disposing of an unwelcome visitor.

Air-Conditioned Hives

Many people take pride in their up-to-date, air-conditioned homes. Bees have always had air-conditioning. On a hot day you may see them standing on either side of the hive entrance, fanning steadily with their wings. These tiny wings are a work of art. Gossamer thin and fragile, they appear too flimsy for the size of the body they must carry. During the honey flow many of the worker bees literally wear their wings out. For half a century bee experts have been trying to find out how many bee-hours of labor go into the production of one pound of honey. One authority states that a bee often visits 10 to 20 flowers per minute and makes about 10 trips a day. If it were possible for a single bee to gather all the nectar for one pound of honey at this rate it would have to work 365 days a year for more than 8 years. A bee will travel as far as 2 miles to the supply of nectar.

Candy and a Medicine

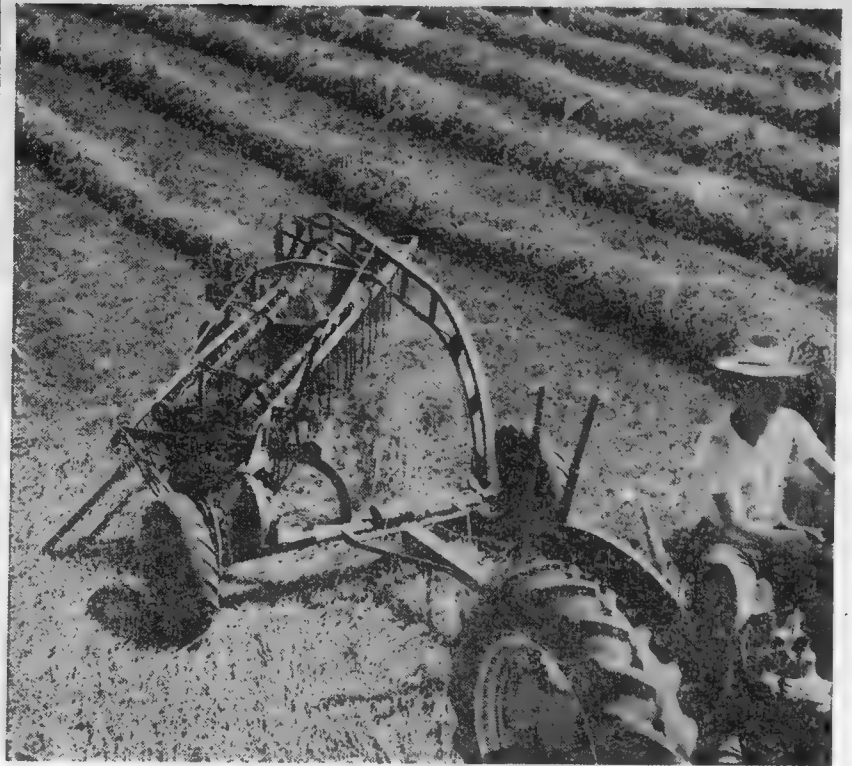
Athletes well know the value of honey as an energy producer. During the conquest of Mt. Everest in 1953 only two men succeeded in reaching the top—Sherpa Tensing and Sir Edmund Hillary, who was later knighted as a mark of appreciation of his valor. An English magazine published the fact that Sir Edmund's mother gave credit for his success to the honey he had eaten since childhood. It told of a candy she had made for them to carry in their pockets, consisting of honey, mint and powdered skim milk. Honey is the base of many cough medicines. When our baby was ill with croup our doctor advised dipping the tip of a spoon in honey and feeding it to him. It worked like magic, in alleviating the choking spasms, and I breathed more easily myself. There is something so terrifying about croup if you live 20 miles from a doctor.

Many are unaware that the very best cosmetics are made with honey as a prime ingredient. Baking done with honey keeps its freshness indefinitely.

So why not set a couple of hives near your garden and add a new interest to your life?

Farmer Shuman, of Santa Maria, Cal., found eight pounds of honey in an otherwise unoccupied pumpkin. He has set another with the hope of catching some buckwheat-cakes.

A Connecticut cow swallowed two hundred hair-pins the other day without injury. She may not have suffered any great injury; but there is no doubt that she was considerably stuck up.



YOUR CHOICE of a high-wheel New Idea side-rake and tedder, or a low-wheel model. Suspension-trussing gives lasting strength and rigidity. Reel yields at both ends. Control levers can be handled from tractor seat. Bearings are self-aligning.

See how New Idea makes leafy hay

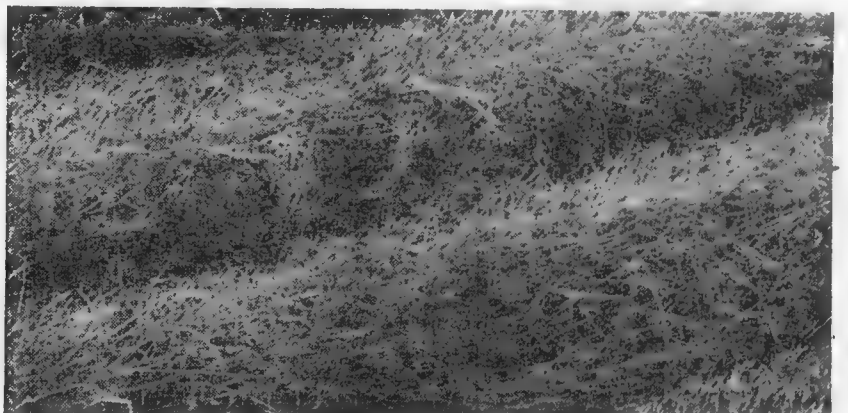
When properly handled, hay is made in the windrow. The New Idea side-rake and tedder is the key tool in hay making because it actually controls curing. Here's how:

First, the New Idea side-rake picks up the hay and moves it gently only a very short distance. At the same time it forms a loose, fluffy windrow, with the tender leaves turned in and the stems turned out. The leaves are shaded to slow their curing. The tougher, juicy stems are exposed to the sun, to speed their curing. In this way both leaves and stems cure out evenly. Shattering and leaf loss is held to a minimum.

You know that leaves contain the main feed value. Preserve the leaves, green, nourishing and unseared, and you easily double their feed value. The New Idea side-rake and tedder is ideal for this job.

Ask For An On-Farm Trial

To test the hay-making ability of a New Idea side-rake, ask your New Idea dealer to bring one to your farm. Have him show you how to adjust and operate it for best results. Do some raking yourself (and do some tedding by flipping the conversion lever). It's our bet you'll never let that New Idea rake get off your farm.



HERE'S A CLOSE-UP of a New Idea windrow. See how the stems are exposed around the outside of the windrow. You can't see leaves because they're inside, away from the hot, searing sun.

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62 West 4th Street

Biographical sketch of the New Editor

THE proprietor of The Farm and Ranch Review has insisted that the readers of this farm journal should have some knowledge of the background of the new editor. Hence the following biographical sketch of Leonard D. Nesbitt, written by Miriam Green Ellis, of Winnipeg, and published in The Family Herald and Weekly Star last September, is herewith reprinted.

JUST how a chap born in County Down, Ireland, could be named Leonard, is a bit of a mystery, but that is the moniker of L. D. Nesbitt, superintendent of publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool. It was firmly attached before he came with his folks to Canada as a two-year-old. I'll wager his mother remembered that trip for a long time, for Leonard would be the kind of two-year-old that would need a curb bit to hold him on the inside of the ship's rail.

Len's mother was a school teacher and so had some experience. That

was a time when teachers did not stand by and let the little human atom develop "naturally". She was brought up on a farm, so Len's interest in farms and farming is not too far-fetched.

Little did he think then that his life would include farming, writing books, propagating, lecturing, sitting in at inside conferences on the turn of a wheat crop; ghost writing other people's speeches. There's seldom a day that one or more persons do not come in to "talk things over".

Nesbitt went to the Lindsay (Ontario) Collegiate and his first job was with the Lindsay Post where he wrote sports events when it did not interfere too seriously with playing in them.

The boss thought anyone who worked on a paper should know how to set type; so Len learned to set type and that came in mighty useful later on. His salary was \$4 a week; he wrote his reports in the morning; set type in the afternoon, and played hockey at night. For a year he worked in Woodstock. Lindsay had a pop-



L. D. Nesbitt

ulation of 8,000 and presently there were three daily papers, including the Daily Warrier, owned by Colonel Sam Hughes. After his stint on the Warrier, Nesbitt went to the Toronto News of which J. S. Willison was editor. He was supposed to be a "special writer" but was always available for police court and sports and such like.

When he had been in Toronto a couple of years, he noticed an ad in the Calgary Albertan. Publisher W. M. Davidson wanted a sports editor. He promptly borrowed a dollar from a pal to send a telegram saying he would come.

Calgary was pretty much a frontier town but it had two other daily papers, the Herald and the News. Bob Edwards' Eye Opener came out at intervals and was printed at the Albertan.

Foot of Snow in June

When the young Easterner landed in Calgary, June 1st, 1910, there was a foot of snow and six inches of mud under the snow. The snow came with a dust storm.

It did not look like a nice place to stay, but "I did not have any money to go farther," he explains complacently. "The year 1910 turned out to be a dry year, we had to go to fight prairie fires east of the town. The C.P.R. was selling land at \$15 an acre and it was going fast." That gives the locale.

Len was supposed to write sports, but he soon found himself doing everything. The paper was hard up and not too many reporters around.

But there were a lot of interesting people. Later when he was working on the Calgary Herald there was Everett Marshall, city editor and Jean Grant, society editor, who later joined forces to publish the Market Examiner; Father Lacombe often came in for a chat as did Paddy Nolan, lawyer and wit; Bob Jennings of the Edmonton Journal and so on, including Bob Edwards.

In 1912 another Toronto reporter, James Sharp came out and they bought the Bassano News, a weekly owned by Wm. Bleasdel Cameron, noted as the sole survivor of the Frog Lake Massacre and another of its history "The War Trail of Big Bear". Until he died a year or two ago, Cameron and Nesbitt remained great friends.

With the big new irrigation dam opening up hundreds of acres of farm land, Bassano looked like a good bet to these two young adventurers. Jimmy had a monied uncle in England; Len had the know-how about printing. Nothing more was required but some circulation and advertising. They started a paper in Langdon

which later moved to Hanna and they took over the Brooks Bulletin.

Sharp was killed in the First War and Nesbitt sold all the papers except the Brooks Bulletin, in which he still retains an interest and which is operated by his sons.

In 1926 Nesbitt started for California, but was waylaid at Calgary by Ben Plumer and found himself publicity director for the Alberta Wheat Pool, a completely new job both for him and the Pool. R. D. Purdy had just come as manager the year before. It was a most satisfactory tie-in; they became firm friends, and on a Wednesday afternoon during the Calgary Bull Sale, they could always be seen travelling around the barns together. For some reason they never went on a Tuesday or a Thursday, always Wednesday, but they never missed the Bull Sale.

Nesbitt's first idea of publicity for the Co-op wheat organization was to publish a newspaper. The following year he went into radio, and gave a fifteen-minute talk every day over five stations. Today this has developed into more of a commentary, but it still has a spot every day. The Pool had no field service then and Nesbitt was sent hither and yon to talk to farmers' meetings. He took on whatever jobs seemed important, his ideology being to do as much good to as many people as possible.

For years Henry Wise Wood had the next office and from him he absorbed much earthy wisdom. He recalls H. W. Wood bragging that the proudest moment of his life was when as a teenager he overheard his father telling a neighbor that "Henry was the best hand with mules in Missouri."

Over the years with the Pool, he has appreciated association with those men whose vision started and developed the Co-operatives: A. J. McPhail, Paul Bredt, Lew Hutchinson, Chris. Jensen, Ben Plumer and W. A. McLeod, who was publicity director for the Central Selling Agency.

The idea of a Pool newspaper faded out, but in 1932 Nesbitt started the Alberta Wheat Pool Budget which still carries to all the members a condensation of news from this and other countries. It is well printed on good paper, can be read in a few minutes but omits little of interest to the Pool members or the grain grower.

Among the important booklets he has written are "The Story of Wheat", "The Story of the Alberta Wheat Pool", "The Case Against Speculative Marketing", and "Save Our Soil". These have been widely distributed and are admitted as authoritative texts. In addition he has helped scores of other writers in collecting their material whether on H. W. Wood or on the vagaries of grain prices. He doesn't mind who gets the credit, so long as they say it right.

A depressed agriculture is a depressed nation, he avers. He has watched agricultural Alberta grow from 880,000 acres under wheat cultivation and a production of nine million bushels with return of \$6,700,000 to 172,000,000 bushels with a value of over \$190,000,000. He is not unduly depressed over the heavy carry-over.

Stocks of wheat and wheat flour in commercial positions in France on Feb. 1 totalled around 105 million bushels.

Plans are developing for an increased acreage under malting barley in the United States this year. The increase may reach 2,000,000 acres.

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LEGUMES are able to utilize free nitrogen in the air by the aid of certain bacteria which live and multiply in nodules on the plant roots. Without these bacteria, legumes will not thrive and produce maximum yields. Different species of leguminous crops usually require a specific strain of bacteria. For example, red clover, alsike and wild white clover benefit from the same strains, while sweet clover and alfalfa benefit from another strain.

Garden and field peas, the vetches and sweet peas, benefit from a third kind of bacteria, while soybeans and garden beans require a fourth. In commercial inoculation prepara-

Legume inoculation

tions presently on the market several bacteria cultures are combined thus simplifying the problem for both merchant and farmer in purchasing and storing a specific culture for a specific crop.

In fields where a legume crop has been grown successfully, the desirable bacteria will be present. To ensure their presence in fields where the legume in question has not been grown before, they should be introduced artificially by inoculation. In order to establish the most efficient nitrogen-fixing strains,

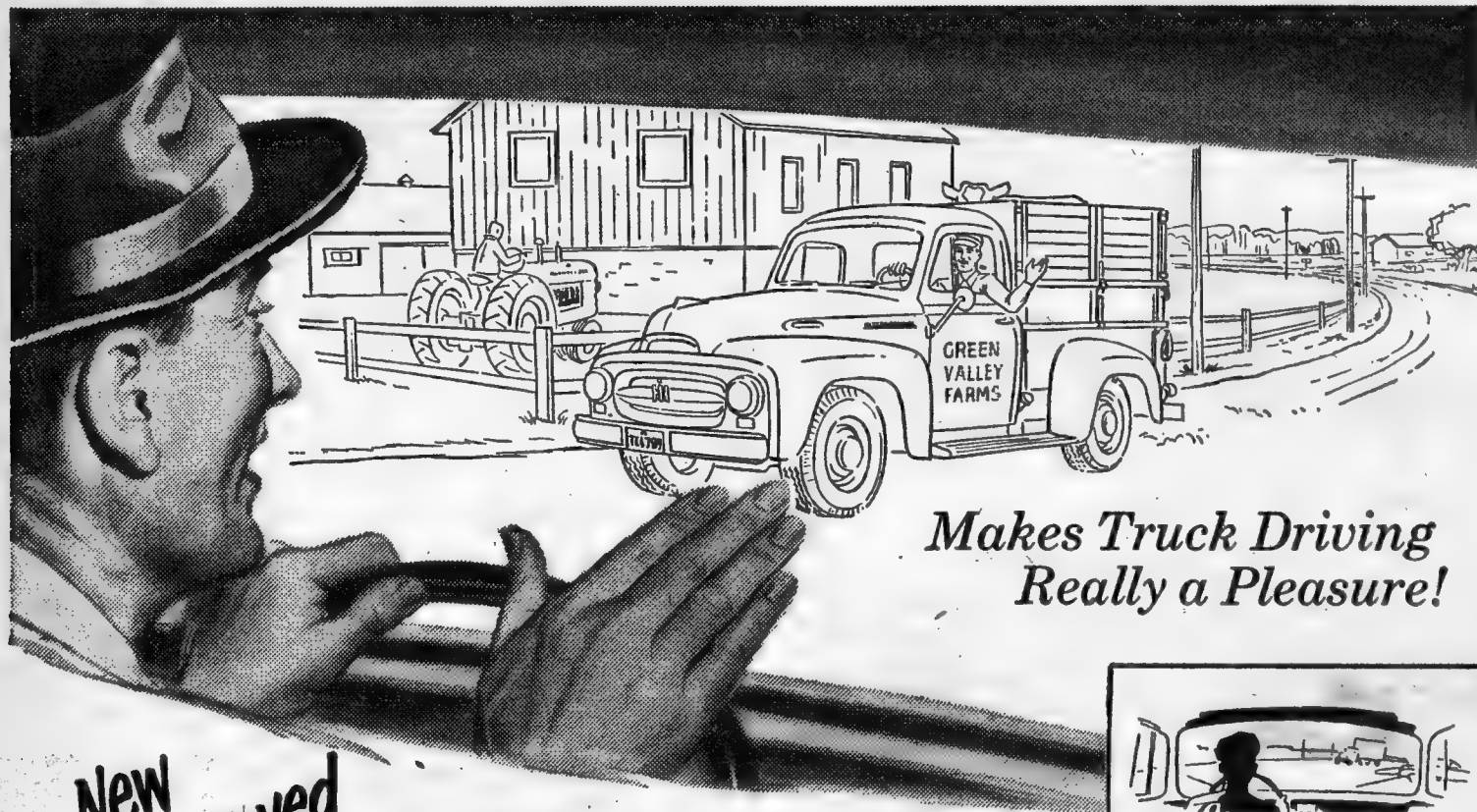
it is advisable to use artificial cultures occasionally even where the legume has been grown previously.

There are two general methods of inoculation. One method is to broadcast 20 to 500 pounds of the surface soil from a field which has previously produced the legume in question, on each acre of the new field to be seeded to the same legume. A more convenient and more effective method is to treat the seed just before sowing, with a specially prepared culture of the proper bacteria. The cultures, some-

times called "nitro-cultures," are sold under various trade names and distributed by Agricultural Colleges, seed houses and many local general stores. Instructions for applying are with the culture.

Wheat production in Italy is estimated at 234 million bushels from the 1953 crop compared with 288 million bushels from the 1952 crop. Italy will be nearly self-sufficient in wheat this crop year.

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Sheep over the fifty years

By GRANT MacEWAN

ALTHOUGH buffeted by many a storm over the years since Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed as provinces, sheep have continued to fill their niche in Canadian agriculture. When the production of sheep is considered as an industry, however, the best claim is to importance, rather than size, because sheep husbandry has not expanded as the students of 1925 might have expected.

When seen in relation to the size of our agricultural areas and number of farms, the sheep population of the West or of Canada as a whole is strikingly small. Canadian farms and ranches, according to most recent figures, have fewer than two million sheep; Australia has 125 million sheep and New Zealand somewhere around 30 million.

It is not easy to understand why sheep numbers have declined rather than increased in both Canada and United States over the years. Canada, in 1955, has fewer sheep than at any time since the C. P. R. was completed as a trans-continental link, and less than 80 per cent as many as were counted in 1905. At the same time the 31 million head of sheep in the United States at January 1st of this year is the lowest number since the Department of Agriculture of that country began keeping records 88 years ago.

Sheep Industry Handicapped

Why have sheep not bettered their place in Canadian and United States agriculture? The reasons may be rather numerous and confusing but sheep seem to have been working continuously against handicaps and hardships such as those imposed by coyotes, dogs, strange prejudices and the small Canadian appetite for mutton and lamb. And if anybody doubts the significance of the latter point, it should be noted that while the average Canadian of 1953 ate 68.2 pounds of beef and veal and 57 pounds of pork, he consumed only two and three-tenths pounds of mutton and lamb. Mr. Average Australian, at the same time, was eating 76 pounds of mutton and lamb per year and the representative New Zealander, an equal amount.

From 1833 when Robert Campbell and his helpers drove a flock of sheep all the long way from Kentucky to where the city of Winnipeg stands today, the West has had sheep in some numbers. But it wasn't until the year 1884 that sheep were being turned on the ranges of the Chinook Belt. Even then the sheepmen were experiencing difficulties. The cattlemen of that period had a hearty dislike

for sheep and sheepmen and were managing to make life miserable for them. Sheep grazed close to grass roots and cattlemen believed the sheep spoiled the grazing for other animals. By government order, sheep in the ranch country were restricted to "Sheep Districts" where the grazing was not of the best. Shepherds seemed to be men without friends and found it to their advantage to move fairly often so that the cattlemen didn't know where they were.

The first big ranch operator in that early period was Sir John Lister Kaye, the little Englishman with big ideas about farming and stock raising. In 1889, Sir John's men drove 10,000 head of sheep across the border and to Maple Creek to be distributed to his various farm and ranch holdings along the main line of the C.P.R. A few years later, his "76" Ranches had 30,000 sheep, which number accounted for approximately half of all the sheep in the North West Territories. Much of the surplus stock was shipped to English markets and Down, Cheviot and Leicester rams by the hundreds were imported for use in the "76" flocks. Only in 1905 when the two western provinces were being created was the extensive sheep breeding program on the "76" ranches discontinued.

Disease took its toll at a time when the sheepmen had plenty of other things to think about. Sheep scab was the worry in 1893 and in 1901, anthrax broke out among the sheep owned by the "76" ranch at Crane Lake. The latter disease was believed to have been introduced on the greasy clothes of itinerant shearers who had moved in from Argentine. Anyway, 17 townships around Crane Lake were promptly quarantined and herders prepared to burn areas of grass where the disease had been identified. Vaccination did not seem to help and about 10,000 head of sheep were said to have died on the "76" ranches alone. This setback was a big factor in the decision to quit on the "76" ranches.

But in spite of scab and anthrax and the cussedness of some cattlemen, new and big flocks were becoming established after the turn of the century. In November of 1901, for example, Inspector Burnett of the Mounted Police officially inspected 41,565 head of sheep being driven across the border by the Knights of Raymond. The sheep were mostly Merinos. That section of the West became the centre of sheep production as an item in the Raymond Chronicle, dated June 14, 1905, would indicate; "About

fifteen miles east of Stirling there are gathered practically all the sheep in the country, some 75,000 being herded there for shearing. These sheep include the flocks of Gray and Harvey, Harker Bros., P. North, the Perrott flock and some smaller ranches. A crew of 40 men under charge of Contractor J. Henderson are piling up the fleeces... expected that at least a month will be required to finish shearing."

The shearing was usually done by itinerant gangs working up from the south. A gang might consist of between 15 and 50 men working under contract, the men receiving 7 or 7½% cents per sheep plus board.

Battle of the Breeds

The Battle of the Sheep Breeds, fully as intense as the battle for breed supremacy among beef cattle, was in process when these provinces were formed and continued for a long time. The first sheep trailed in from Montana were of Merino breeding and were small, wrinkled and extremely fine in wool. The sheepmen were not satisfied to continue and Cheviots were tried for grading up. For some years the Cheviot seemed to be the most popular when both range and farm were considered.

The British breeds imparted superior mutton conformation but led to reduced hardiness and on the range, sheepmen turned to the Rambouillet. That breed did well, but it failed to meet the requirements in carcasses. The market was asking for a lamb that possessed more thickness and mutton development and a search began for a new strain or breed. Western experimental stations and universities combined forces and some cross-breeding projects were undertaken. Lincoln-Rambouillet crossing was started experimentally in 1919 and some of the ewe offspring were mated to imported New Zealand Corriedales. Following a program of inbreeding and selection the "Canadian Corriedale" resulted.

"Harvey Sheep"

That was not the only western breeding achievement. Soon after the beginning of the present century, R. C. Harvey, pioneer rancher in the Lethbridge area, began crossing Romney Marsh rams with Rambouillet ewes and ultimately produced what became known as the Harvey Sheep or Rambouillets, but when his flock was dispersed, the strain gradually lost identity. In 1935, however, the Experimental Farms started a program based on the same identical cross and by inbreeding and selection were successful in fixing a type that has gained breed recognition. The Romnellet, as it is known, will be seen as one of the few breeds of farm animals having strictly Canadian origin.

The breeds of English and Scottish origin lost out on the

ranges but continued to be popular where sheep were kept on western farms. Still, there was the criticism that while there were but three leading breeds of beef cattle and three or four of dairy cattle, the sheep breeds on Canadian farms numbered a dozen and more. There were too many breeds of sheep and most people agreed but, unfortunately, no single breed came to the fore with all the characteristics that mutton and wool interests wanted. Growers continued to search for something more than was present in the older breeds and this led to the introduction of still more breed types. The University of Saskatchewan introduced the Ryeland for experimental purposes; the University of Manitoba imported Devon Closewools for the same purpose and also on the list of recent arrivals is the North County Cheviot which is meeting with a good deal of interest.

Wool in the West

The breed picture is still not clear, but if the registrations of pure-bred sheep in Canada in 1954 are taken as an indication, the Suffolk is far in the lead and followed by Oxford and then Southdown. Canadian Suffolks, incidentally, have won international distinction in recent years; the Suffolk ram that sold at Salt Lake City Ram Sale in 1949 for \$3,350 to make a world record for the breed, was a product of Alberta, where the first sheep were seen only about 70 years ago.

Alberta and Saskatchewan together produced 24 per cent of all the pure-bred sheep registered in Canada in 1954. The same two provinces account for about one-third of Canada's sheep population, but, nevertheless, a traveller may go many miles in the farming sections of Western Canada without seeing wool clinging to the fences. If western farmers elected to do it, they could raise many times the present number of sheep and do it economically.

U. K. floor prices

THE British government has announced increases in guaranteed prices for the 1955 domestic grain wheat and rye and 1 cent a bushel for oats and barley. These increases came about through the granting of an increase in the minimum wage for male farm workers from \$16.50 to \$19.15 (Canadian funds) a week.

The guaranteed prices for the 1955 grain crops produced in the United Kingdom are: wheat \$2.20, rye \$1.60, barley \$1.46, oats 91c. (all translated into Canadian funds).

Producer prices are guaranteed through the application of the deficiency payment scheme under which farmers market their grain without restriction of market prices. If average market prices are lower than the guaranteed prices the producer receives a deficiency payment of the difference.

The cost of the increase in guaranteed price payments has been estimated at close to \$3 million a year.

Sheep population

ON December 1, 1954, Canada's sheep population was estimated at 1,183,500 head by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is a slight increase over the previous year. Numbers by provinces on December 1, 1954, were as follows:

P.E.I.	23,500
Nova Scotia	59,000
New Brunswick	38,000
Quebec	212,000
Ontario	279,000
Manitoba	37,000
Saskatchewan	106,000
Alberta	377,000
B.C.	52,000

Total 1,183,500

Cattle poisoning

THE most recent loss of cattle due to nitrate poisoning reported in Alberta is from the Donalda area where 4 head of beef cattle were lost this spring, according to Dr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Alberta's Extension Veterinarian. This type of poisoning is not very common but a few cases are reported each year.

Oat hay has been responsible for the majority of cases of nitrate poisoning and because of this "oat hay poisoning" is a term commonly used. The responsible factor in the oat hay is, of course, the nitrate content. The quantity of nitrates in the feed is related to the concentration of nitrates in the soil. Thus, heavily fertilized or manured land may be a factor. One case occurred in Alberta where oat hay was taken from a field, a small part of which had been a sheep corral for year. It was assumed that the oat straw from this particular area carried the high nitrate content.

In the Medicine Hat area nitrate poisoning has taken animals on one farm for three years in a row. The source of the poisoning was traced the first year to a shallow well heavily contaminated by barnyard drainage. Negligence on the part of this farmer cost him three head of beef cattle.

The nitrates from the soil are changed to the poisonous nitrates in the body of the animal. The nitrates then combine with the oxygen carrying parts of the blood and thus interfere with supplying oxygen to the body of the animal. The symptoms an afflicted animal will present are as follows: gasping for breath; staggering gait; bluish discoloration of the membranes of eyes, nose and mouth, convulsions and coma. In the event of any of these symptoms a veterinarian should be called immediately as occasionally other conditions will cause similar symptoms.



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DOMINION ROYAL FARM TIRES

Benjamin Franklin and Poor Richard

By IVAN HELMER

IT isn't likely that many farmers, seeing the eerie flames of lightning sizzling round the lightning rods on their buildings, ever give a thought to Benjamin Franklin.

Yet Ben is responsible for that comfortable feeling, you likely have at the time, that, here at least, is one farm fire-hazard eliminated.

Benjamin Franklin seems to have been a boy who didn't have to be told to do a thing. Nobody told him to, "go fly a kite", but he did. He just wanted to see if lightning would come down a wire from its playground in the black, thundering clouds. It would. And furthermore it could be run harmlessly into the ground.

So by being, probably, the first human to make kite flying pay Franklin invented the lightning conductor.

But he didn't just fly kites; candlestick maker, printer, inventor, philosopher, author and statesman old Ben was quite a lad.

While a farmer is about the only thing he seems not to have been,

much of the stuff he wrote was for farm consumption. It was credited to a fictitious character, Poor Richard, and appeared in Poor Richard's Almanac which Franklin published from 1732 to 1757. This book was a best seller of its day, some editions having a sale of over 10,000, a figure, colossal, stupendous, titanic (as Hollywood would say) in that period.

The Almanac was a collection of wit, philosophy, advice, platitudes and epigrams. Many of the latter are still quoted often today, although with the craze for short hours and the hatred of work it's doubtful if much attention is paid them. A few, such as these are familiar to nearly everyone:

*"Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy
and wise."*

*A word to the wise is enough.
Constantly dropping wears
away stones.*

*God helps them that help them-
selves.*

*Lost time is never found again.
For want of a nail the horse
was lost, etc."*

Franklin's writings contained reams of material for exhorting the hired men of the day, for shaming the shiftless, and inspiring the ne'er-do-well:

*"Many estates are spent in the
getting,
Since women for tea forsook
spinning and knitting,
And men forsook hewing and
splitting.
Women and wine, game and
deceit,
Make the wealth small and the
wants great.
Think of saving as well as
getting.
Then plow deep while sluggards
sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell
and to keep.
He that by the plow would
thrive,
Himself must either hold or
drive."*

Poor Richard, driving past a place where an auction sale was to be held, one day, heard his name being used and pulling up his horse stopped to listen. The gathering was discussing the poorness of the times. Poor Richard heard one of the group call to a fine old man:

*"Pray, Father Abraham, what
think you of the times? Won't the
heavy taxes quite ruin the country.
How shall we ever pay them? What
would you advise us to do, Father
Abraham?"*

Father Abraham stood up and replied, "If you would have my advice I will give it to you in short: for many words will not fill a bushel," as Poor Richard says."

The old fellow proceeded as follows:

"Friends and neighbors, the taxes are indeed very heavy, and if those laid on by the government were, the only ones we had to pay, we might be more easily discourage them; but we have many others, and some much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioner cannot deliver us. However, let us hearken to good advice and something may be done for us.

"It would be a hard government that should tax people one tenth of their time, to be employed in its service, but idleness taxes us more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth, with that which is spent in idle employments or amusements that amount to nothing. Sloth by bringing on disease, shortens life. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears; while the used key is always bright. As Poor Richard says, 'But dost thou love life, do not squander time for that is the stuff life is made of'."

"How much more time do we spend in sleep than is necessary, forgetting as Poor Richard tells us, 'the sleeping fox catches no poultry', and 'there will be sleeping enough in the grave'. Let us then up and be doing! And doing to the purpose; so by diligence we do more with less perplexity, for as Poor Richard says, 'he that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business by night; while laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him'."

"So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times? We may make times better if we bestir ourselves, for as Poor Richard says, 'there are no gains without pains; he that liveth on hope will die fasting; and he that hath a trade hath an estate and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor'."

But the trade must be worked at and the calling well followed, or neither the estate nor the office will enable us to pay our taxes. What though you have found no treasure, nor has any rich relative left you a legacy, 'diligence', as Poor Richard says, 'is the mother of good luck. Industry pays debts while despair increaseth them'."

Poor Richard can go on by the hour, but unfortunately we can't. Some of his more pointed advice follows:

*"When there is much to be
done for yourself, your family
and your country, be up with
the peep of day! Let not the sun
look down and say, 'Inglorious
here he lies.'"*

*Stick to it steadily and you
will see great effects. Little
strokes fell great oaks.*

*If you would have a good ser-
vant, serve yourself. Want of
care does us more damage than
want of knowledge. Not to over-
see workmen is to leave them
your purse open.*

*Experience keeps a dear
school, but fools will learn in no
other way, and scarce in that,
for it is true we may give advice,
but we cannot give conduct.
They that won't be counseled
can't be helped, and if you will
not hear reason she will surely
rap your knuckles."*

"Methinks I hear some of you say, 'Must a man afford himself no leisure?' I will tell thee, friend; employ thy time well if thou meanest to gain leisure. Since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not an hour away. Leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never!"

That Benjamin Franklin followed his own preaching goes without saying. The variety and amount of worthwhile things he accomplished in his lifetime are almost incredible.

His puppet, Poor Richard, perhaps egged him on.

Horse numbers decline

THE number of horses on Canadian farms has for some years fallen steadily. Last year's decline was 10 per cent and on December 1, 1954, the bureau of statistics reported Canada's horse population at only 951,000. Thirty odd years ago there were 3½ million horses in this country. Horse population by provinces is as follows:

P.E.I.	17,400
Nova Scotia	20,600
New Brunswick	25,000
Quebec	198,000
Ontario	168,000
Manitoba	86,000
Saskatchewan	217,000
Alberta	188,000
British Columbia	31,000
Total	951,000

The Farmers' Union of Alberta will erect a new office building in Edmonton this year. It will contain space for all F. U. A. offices together with a library and boardroom.

Three generations ago 75 per cent. of the population of Sweden lived on farms. At the present time the farm population is only 25 per cent. of the total.



"Hey there!"

Don't put your
shotgun away!
There's plenty of
good shooting during
closed seasons"

Another winter has passed and the game birds will soon be busily engaged in family affairs. In any event, wise and provident laws protect all these creatures until next autumn.

So what is a man with a shotgun to do? Must his gun, protected with grease, remain in its case or cabinet until next September?

Not at all. Close at hand for most of us, outlets can be found in the control of pests and predators and in skeet and trap shooting. All across the country these games are growing rapidly in popular-

ity. Men and women, boys and girls, are joining or forming clubs for their enjoyment.

And they have the fun of participation in a sport that has a place for the tyro as well as the expert.

The process of forming a skeet or trap club is a relatively simple one but a club is not entirely essential to the enjoyment of the sport. An inexpensive hand trap, a few targets and shells and the company of a few friends, will set you up for a pleasant afternoon of shooting and a chance to sharpen your shooting eye.

For pests and predators there's a complete range of gauges, loads and shot sizes in the "famous three" ... Imperial, Maxum and Canuck Shot Shells. They all feature the exclusive "Pressure-Sealed Crimp" which assures uniform, hard-hitting patterns.

For clay target shooting ... you'll want Canuck Target (Trap and Skeet) Loads. With no topwad to block the shot charge, you're sure of target-smashing patterns, shot after shot. Write for Free Booklets to C-I-L Ammunition, Dept. GF P.O. Box 10, Montreal, Que.

"How To Build A Trap Layout"
"How To Build A Skeet Layout"
"How To Organize A Trap or Skeet Club"
"Literature On Hand Traps"
"Calling All Crows"



"ALWAYS DEPENDABLE"

C-I-L AMMUNITION



Canadian cows to Columbia

A GROUP of six Colombians have purchased over 200 head of Canadian dairy cattle. To date 115 Holsteins, 45 Jerseys, 40 Ayrshires and 14 Red Polls have been secured.

Still more cattle may be purchased later.

The group is headed by Dr. Jose Aristizabel, director of agriculture for the province of Caldas where the cattle will go. Dr. Aristizabel said his country has found that the best cattle come from Canada. "Even when we bought breeding stock in the

U.S.A. we discovered either they were born in Canada or their parents came from Canada", he said.

Dr. Aristizabel stated that Canada buys twenty million dollars worth of coffee from Colombia each year, and pointed out that the more of our coffee we secure from this source the better position his country will be in

to purchase Canadian cattle.

Western Canada lost between 8 million and 10 million bushels of wheat last year from stem and leaf rust, according to Dr. B. Peterson of the rust research laboratory at Winnipeg. Race 15-b was the most destructive.



announcing 's all new SP-168 **POWERflow HARVESTOR**

45 Outstanding new advantages!

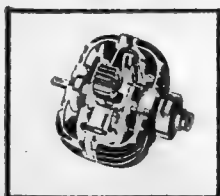
This POWERflow Harvester is something *new* in combines! For the all-new SP-168 is the Minneapolis-Moline Self-Propelled Harvester with *your* ideas built in! Step up to the SP-168—12-, 13- and 14-foot sizes—and check off money-making advantages like these:

Far easier handling with MM hydraulic power steering, new one-lever concave adjustment, one dual control stick to regulate ground speed and header height, a new automotive type clutch and variable-speed POWERflow hydraulic drive.

New operator comfort with a large, roomy platform, adjustable cushion-type seat, new high leverage brakes, greatly reduced heat and noise.

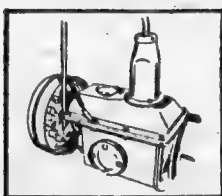
New strength and wearability with single-unit header and thresher body, bridge-trussed structural steel frame, 104 rotating and oscillating points requiring no lubrication, double roller chain cylinder drive.

Ask your MM Dealer for the facts on the SP-168. Discover *all* the ways this *all-new* Harvester can make money for you.



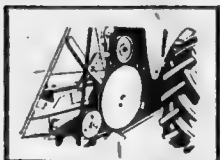
POWERflow DRIVE

Change ground speeds in any gear without changing threshing and separating speeds—without declutching or shifting gears.



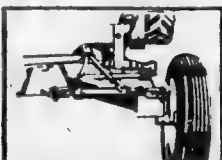
NEW CLUTCH

Completely separate drive unit from transmission for smooth, effortless shifting.



NEW ONE-LEVER CONCAVE ADJUSTMENT

Change concave opening in seconds and return to any setting.

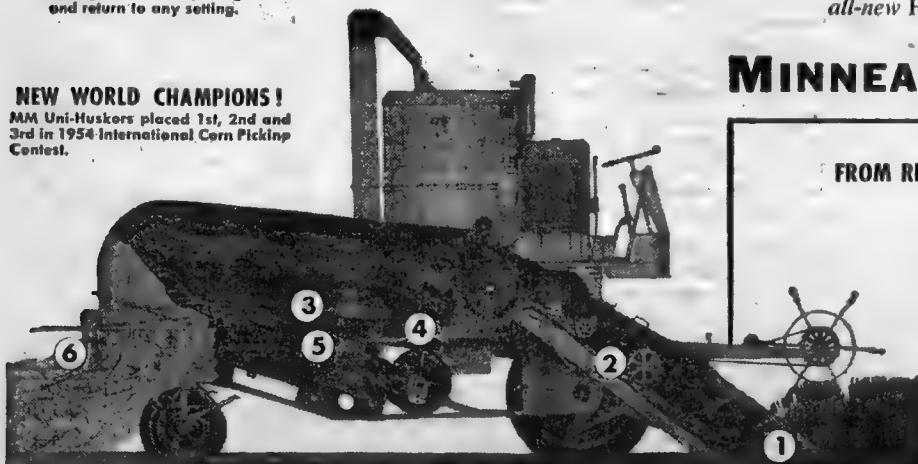


POWER STEERING

Steer with hydraulic power as standard equipment. Extra strong rear assembly.

NEW WORLD CHAMPIONS!

MM Uni-Huskors placed 1st, 2nd and 3rd in 1954 International Corn Picking Contest.



MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

FROM REEL TO STRAW SPREADER ... FASTER THRESHING ... CLEANER GRAIN!

1. Uni-Matic hydraulic controlled cutting height from 2 to 41 inches. Also available with new 8-foot floating pick-up header.
2. Feeder riddle spring-loaded fore and aft. Floating bottom keeps constant clearance between feeder housing and front beater.
3. Full-length separating with 3,520 square inches of straw rack surface. Return grain pan oscillates separately to prevent plugging.
4. Fish-backed sloping grain pan keeps grain moving steadily on hills.
5. Grain-saver cleaning shoe with adjustable chaffers and sieves.
6. Twin-reel straw spreader spreads straw evenly—on stubble only.

Pioneer Mothers of Alberta

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

IN THIS year of our Golden Jubilee, we hear a great deal about the pioneer fathers of Alberta; but very little is said of the pioneer mothers. It might be that her life was even more difficult than that of her husband. To the very early pioneer men, there was the thrill of the hunt, the new things in nature, or the surprise that might be over the next hill. It is easier to go out and meet danger than to sit at home, knowing not what danger might lurk just around the corner.

It was the women who agitated for schools, churches and hospitals; it was she who put curtains on the windows, mats on the floors, and changed the shacks into homes. She learned the secret of comfort and content on very little of this world's goods, and she passed this secret on to her husband and family.

The real trail blazers were the Hudson's Bay Company staff, the explorers and missionaries. Even the Hudson's Bay men, who had signed on for five years, found that they could not stand the loneliness, the hardships and privations without a woman by their side, and almost all of them took to themselves Indian wives. These were taken in Indian fashion, and when missionaries came to the country, some confirmed their marriage by the church service; but all too many discarded their wife and children when their tenure of office was up, or white women were available.

That great explorer and geologist, David Thompson, and his fourteen year old half-breed bride arrived at Rocky Mountain House in 1799, and set up trade for the North West Trading Company. From that time on she and later also her children, was his constant companion on all his hazardous trips, and she smoothed the way for him on many an occasion. He would not have been able to accomplish what he did, had it not been for his wife, who, very often acted as a go-between with the Indians. Be it said to his credit that he never deserted his wife and children.

First White Mother

The first white mother in Alberta was Mrs. McDougall, wife of that grand and good man Rev. George McDougall. She arrived at Victoria, N.E. of Edmonton in 1863, and for a time, she was the only white woman between Fort Garry and the Coast, except a few nuns at Lac St. Ann. She had eight children, two of them remaining east to continue their schooling. For a time, she lived in a skin teepee, while the men set to work to build a log shack. Before this was completed, Mr. McDougall felt the urge to visit the Stoney Indians, and he left, taking the oldest son John with him.

When they returned three weeks later, they completed the shack, and as soon as Mrs. McDougall and the family had been established there Mr. McDougall left for Fort Garry to get supplies, and again Mrs. McDougall was left with the children, including John, who was nineteen. For seven months, thirteen people called this one roomed shack home, when they were not on the trail. All the cooking and washing had to be done on a rude fireplace at one end

of the room. There was only parchment drawn across the window openings, and all day long the Indian women gathered around these openings to watch the queer ways of this white woman.

In the spring, logs were got out, and Mrs. McDougall enjoyed the comforts of an eight roomed house. They established a mission at Victoria that year, and school was held in one room of their house. Nine orphaned Indian children attended, and they lived with the McDougalls as their own. Food was very often scarce, and many a time Mrs. McDougall must have had to add more water to the stew to make it go round. Sometimes their food consisted of one thing, buffalo meat or other wild game, pemmican or fish. When they got land cultivated and a garden planted, the food problem was not so great. Every explorer, missionary or Hudson's Bay man who went through, availed themselves of the hospitality of the McDougall home, and Mrs. McDougall gave them a warm welcome. She held afternoon meetings for the Indian women in her home, her daughter, Georgina acting as interpreter.

Smallpox Scourge

The greatest trial of all came to Mrs. McDougall during the small pox scourge of 1869-70. John was away from home and escaped the disease. She herself was immune, having already had the sickness; but all the other members she nursed, including her husband. They buried Georgina, little Flora and Anna, an Indian girl whom they had adopted. John's wife Abagal also died.

Late in 1870, the McDougalls moved to Edmonton where they built a comfortable log house outside the compound. With the help of some of the Hudson's Bay staff and Indian friends, George also built a church, which stands today as a memorial to these brave pioneers.

Mrs. McDougall had the pleasure of a trip back to her native Ontario in 1875, and she remained there nearly a year, while her husband lectured throughout the province in the interest of Indian missions, and later at the request of the British Government went on a lecture tour of Great Britain. On his return, they joined John and David at Morley, where John had established a mission and David a trading post, and Rev. George McDougall had visions of establishing an Indian orphanage. Here they expected to enjoy more home life, and take things a bit easier.

But tragedy struck the household. Late in December they found themselves short of meat, and Rev. George McDougall went with his sons and other hunters in search of buffalo to replenish their larder. The hunt was successful, and George left early to go to camp and prepare supper. For some reason, he never reached the camp, and his body was found two weeks later, on a hilltop where he had laid down for his last rest.

Mrs. McDougall decided to remain at Morley and help her youngest son George get established on a ranch, and for this purpose she took up a homestead. George went to Montana to buy cattle, and while there he contracted pneumonia and died. Mrs. McDougall remained at Morley, nursing the sick and mothering all, especially the children of the Indian or-

phanage. The Indians all revered and loved her. She died in 1904, and was buried on a wind-swept hill beside her husband at Morley.

A Wife for John

The wives of David and of John McDougall were the next white women to come to Alberta and establish homes. David went to Fort Garry in 1871, and brought a wife back to his trading post at Victoria. John, in 1872, went east to a church conference, and all the ministers attending the conference got busy to try to find a wife for John. But John, who was an ordained minister by this time, got busy on his own behalf. He married Elizabeth Boyd, and left Ontario the middle of September, Mrs. McDougall driving the wagon filled with supplies, while John rode ahead looking for meat or for marauding bands of Indians. The trip took longer than they expected, and long before the journey ended they were obliged to take to dog sleighs. They finally reached Edmonton on New Year's Day, 1873, and after a few days rest at the home of John's parents, continued their journey to Pidgeon Lake, where John's mission was located.

After spending the summer at this mission, they left for Morley, where Rev. John McDougall had decided to establish a mission. David McDougall and his wife went with them to Morley, to open up a trading post there. These two women both had the pioneering spirit. They helped their husbands get out logs and build for each a home. Mrs. John McDougall also helped to build the first church at Morley. They shared many joys, many sorrows and many dangers and hardships together. Often their men were away for months at a time, when they were obliged to go to Fort Benton with trade goods or for supplies, and the women were left with two or three faithful Stoney Indians to look after them. Both were women of courage, able to cope with any situation. One night they took up their position inside the door of the shack, one with an axe and the other with a gun. They sat there all night long, expecting an attack from the Blackfeet. Mrs. John McDougall had six children and Mrs. David five. They bore their children in the wilds without the help of a doctor or nurse.

The Sibbalds Come West

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sibbald came west from Ontario in 1875, making the trip with the McDougalls when Rev. George McDougall returned from Great Britain. Mr. Sibbald was to teach the Indian children in the orphanage which he expected to establish at Morley. On account of the death of Rev. George McDougall, the building of the orphanage was delayed for several years. In the meantime, the Sibbalds were in a strange country without work and without any prospects of work. They had three children, and two more were born before the death of Mrs. Sibbald in 1882. They were grand people, the stuff of which real pioneers are made; but they suffered many hardships. Mr. Sibbald lived to be 101 years old and was known as "the grand old man of Banff".

The wife of Col. Macleod, who came to Macleod as a bride in 1876 should also be numbered among the pioneer mothers of Alberta. Although she came west to a life of security, and

did not face the hardships and privations as did the mothers already mentioned, she was a woman with the real pioneering spirit.

These early pioneer mothers, and many who came after, endured many hardships; but there was something about pioneer life which taught them to look for, and enjoy the silver lining in every cloud. They loved the simple things, which gave them courage. They found life hard, but happy. It was largely these hardships which developed the thrifty dependable pioneer woman. These pioneer women had a large part in laying the foundation of our province, and they have left a trail of Christian living for others to follow.

Guernsey cows Heavy producers

CLOVELLY Farm King's Queen Bess, a Guernsey cow owned by H. J. Stewart, of St. Catharines, Ontario, produced 21,447 lbs. of milk and 1,026 lbs. of butterfat in 365 days. She was milked three times a day during the test and the record is the highest reported in 1955 and the second highest in butterfat ever made by a Guernsey cow. This great cow has a lifetime total of 101,850 lbs. of milk and 4,976 lbs. of butterfat to join the very select group of cows which have produced more than fifty tons of milk during their lifetimes.

British Columbia Guernsey breeders own three of the recently reported Canadian Class Leaders under official Record of Performance testing in Canada and one Honor Roll cow according to a report just released by the Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association. Sunnyside Dairy Farm, owned by Peter Whalley, Langley Prairie, B.C., is the owner of two of the Class Leader cows, while Seal-Kap Dairy Farm, Milner, B.C., owns the third Class Leader and another that placed on the Honor Roll.

Seal Kap Dolly topped all the 4-year-olds in Canada, producing 12,481 lbs. of milk and 651 lbs. of butterfat in 365 days on twice-daily milking to win the Class Leader distinction while Seal-Kap Golden Charm, a 2-year-old placed 5th on the 2-year-305-day-2x Honor Roll with a record of 12,363 lbs. of milk and 562 lbs. of butterfat. She was deprived of Class Leader distinction only by another exceptionally fine record of 12,536M-589F made by an Ontario two-year-old.

Sunnymede Fantasy's Fantail topped the 2-year-olds in the 365-day division on twice-daily milking with a record of 10,129 lbs. milk and 527 lbs. butterfat and Sunnymede Constance Christine topped the 4-year-olds in the 305-day division on twice-daily milking, making 10,080 lbs. of milk and 525 of butterfat.

Other high record Western cows reported were Maple Springs Kella, owned by R. H. Irwin & Son, Mission City, B.C., that produced 10,455 lbs. milk and 517 butterfat as a 4-year-old in 365 days on 2x milking; Chestnut Mae 2nd, owned by Norman Morrow, Agassiz, B.C., that produced 10,783 lbs. of milk and 586 of butterfat as a mature cow in 305 days and Golden Crescent Lois, owned by J. R. Stevens & Son, Didsbury, Alta., that produced 10,254 lbs. of milk and 488 of butterfat as a 3-year-old in 305 days on twice-daily milking.

The gathering of eggs at least three times a day is one of the most necessary of all recommended marketing practices, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reports.



Only 2 days baling a year makes it profitable to own a **NEW** ENGINE-DRIVE **McCORMICK No. 45** or POWER-DRIVE

In 2 short days you can bale 75 tons of hay or straw with a pto-driven McCormick No. 45 Baler...

With the new air-cooled engine-drive No. 45 you can bale up to 115 tons—in heaviest, tangled crops—and with a smaller tractor. Figure all costs of doing it yourself with your own tractor and No. 45. *Count everything.* You'll find you can save up to 25 percent!

The McCormick No. 45 baler makes 70-pound symmetrical twine-tied bales, neatly sliced for easy feeding. Check these big features which help make it by far Canada's biggest selling baler:

Wide, low-level pickup lifts windrow intact... floating open-end auger gently moves it directly to bale chamber to save feed-rich leaves.

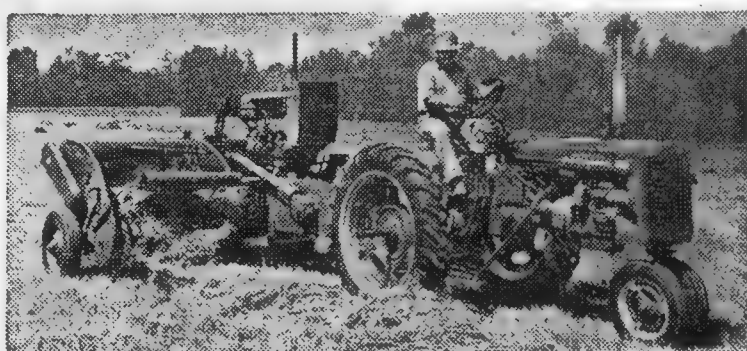
Non-stop plunger and adjustable packer fingers form bales of uniform density in light or heavy hay... boost daily tonnage!

Simplified knoter reduces maintenance—makes thousands of tight ties close to bales... without a single miss! Firmly tied bales don't buckle.

Non-stop stamina and safety devices help you bale continuously in the toughest field conditions. See your IH Dealer for all the facts.

Choose from the greatest baler line anywhere... **2 SIZES - 6 MODELS**

Perhaps your operation calls for an extra large capacity baler to handle big tonnage fast. Should it be pto or engine drive? — twine or wire tie? Your IH dealer will thoroughly analyze your baler needs—help you choose the McCormick baler exactly-suited to your operation. Besides the greatest baler line anywhere—2 sizes, 6 models—he sells the complete McCormick line of Hay Tools—mowers, side rakes, forage harvesters—every machine you need to cut time, loss and labor in the haying season. See him next time you're in town.



McCORMICK NO. 55 — PTO OR ENGINE DRIVE. For biggest baling jobs you'll be far ahead with a McCormick No. 55. Combines all the field-proved advantages of the No. 45 with big tonnage capacity. Engine or power-drive. Makes the new, heavier, easy-to-handle-and-stack bales... twine-tied up to 80 pounds, wire-tied up to 125 pounds. The baler that out-performs them all is the McCormick No. 55—4 models to choose from!

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'Merion' 217 makes a fine lawn

By H. F. HARP

THE New strain of Kentucky Blue Grass call Merion 217 has been getting a lot of publicity in the garden magazines lately. It was discovered growing at the Merion Golf Club, Ardmore, Pennsylvania a number of years ago and has since been widely tested throughout the United States as well as in our own country.

Kentucky Bluegrass is the standard lawn grass in use on the prairies; most lawn grass mixtures having a large proportion of it and many lawns are made entirely of Kentucky Blue. How does Merion 217 compare? Merion Bluegrass seed is rather slow in germinating; from 10 to 20 days elapse before the seedlings emerge. Growth may be slow in the early stages but once established it builds up a good sward with fibrous turf.

At the Morden Experimental Station a test plot of 'Merion' was sown in May 1953 at the rate of 6 ozs. per

100 sq. ft. By season's end a fairly good sod was established which survived the winter in excellent condition. The following summer a dense, dark green sward was maintained by the use of two applications of water plus two applications of fertilizer. The first was put on in late May (16-20-0) at the rate of 1 lb. per 100 sq. ft., the second in early September, (11-48-0) applied at the same rate. It would seem that Merion Bluegrass needs more nitrogen than ordinary Kentucky Bluegrass. On established lawns two applications of 16-20-0 in May and July as well as an application of 11-48-0 in early September is recommended.

Seeding Directions

As with other lawn grasses the best time to seed Merion Bluegrass is around the middle of August. A May seeding will be satisfactory if water can be supplied in periods of dry weather.

Merion Bluegrass appears to be better adapted to spring seeding than ordinary Kentucky Bluegrass. The rather high price of Merion Bluegrass seed is offset by the low seeding rate recommended. One pound per 1,000 sq. ft. is adequate providing the already mentioned fertilizer program is carried out. A more even distribution of the seed is possible when it is mixed with a quantity of dry sand.

In general it is best to use Merion Bluegrass alone rather than mix it with other grasses. It has slightly broader leaves and darker colour; moreover the Merion tends to smother out the other grasses.

It has been reported from tests made at one of the United States Experimental Stations that a mixture of 40% Merion Bluegrass and 60% Red fescue was almost entirely Merion Bluegrass after being down for two years. As a grass for shaded lawns it is not any better adapted than ordinary Kentucky Blue.

Merion Bluegrass may be cut closer than Kentucky. In the test plot at Morden $\frac{3}{4}$ " mowing has thrived even in dry weather, whereas common bluegrass will thin seriously when mowed to this height. Merion

Bluegrass should not be overwatered or serious infestations of rust will result. It is very drought tolerant and will hold its dark green color long after the other grasses are browned.

Crabgrass Control

Phenyl mercury compounds are sometimes used on grasses to control crabgrass. These compounds have been found injurious to Merion Bluegrass. Until more information is available do not use phenyl mercuries on Merion Bluegrass.

Crabgrass is not likely to be a problem as the sod is dense enough to smother it out. Merion Bluegrass is better able to resist the encroachment of weeds of all kinds than most grasses.

Until recently no stocks of this new grass have been available in Canada, but now it may be obtained in small quantity from Patmore Nursery Co. at Brandon, Manitoba, the price is \$4.25 per lb.

A publication giving full instructions for preparing and seeding lawns may be obtained by writing the Experimental Station, Morden, Man. Seasonable Hints

Perennial Borders — With the exception of Peonies, Lilies, Bleeding-heart and Iris, all other varieties of perennial plants may be transplanted now (early May). Plan on getting some of the newer things that are now available. Two splendid varieties of Hardy Chrysanthemums, named Morden Gold and Morden Skyline are now being offered for sale by Skinner's Nursery, Dropmore, Manitoba and by Patmore Nursery at Brandon, Manitoba. Both are showy plants which will bloom from late August until severe frost.

Hardy Carnation — Shadow Valley is a really worthwhile perennial which blooms from July until frost. Well drained soil and full sunshine suit it best.

The new Pink Balloon flower is distinctive and worthy of note. The Balloon flowers are very slow starters, sometimes they are barely above ground by early June, so care must be taken not to hoe around where they are planted or there may be danger of cutting off the shoots that are just below the surface of the soil.

Shasta Daisies — The true Shasta Daisy is not fully hardy in prairie gardens. What is mostly seen is Ox-Eye Daisy which is a much inferior plant.

A hardy form of Shasta has been wintering well at Morden. Named varieties should be lifted in the fall and wintered over in a cool basement. These plants can be divided in the spring and set out in the border. Mount Shasta, Wirral Supreme and Cobham Gold are superb new double flowered sorts. Shasta daisies are impatient of heavy soils. In well drained sandy soil and with good snow cover they often survive the winter. A few evergreen boughs is the best cover.

New Daylilies — Daylilies are rugged plants tolerant of shade, full sun, dry weather and neglect. Old time varieties are only to be had in shades of yellow and orange, new ones come in rich crimsons, dark mahogany, as well as subtle shades of rose. Three extra fine varieties are Minnie — a dark crimson, Sachem — carmine with paler throat and Stygian — rich dark mahogany — they are obtainable from Brookdale Kingsway Nurseries at Bowmanville, Ontario.

Babysbreath or Gypsophila — The double form of G. Paniculata Bristol Fairy, is not fully hardy in some districts, but here at Morden it has never suffered any winter injury; several plants have remained undisturbed

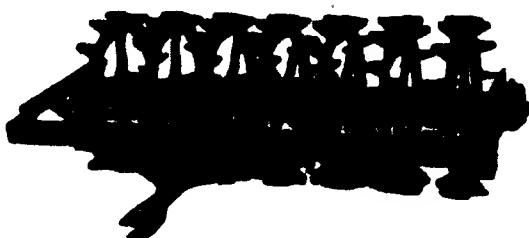
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Without Breaking
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MODEL No.

	18" Wheel	20" Wheel
R6—3½-ft., 6 wheel, single section, 295 lbs.	\$ 51.00	\$ 60.00
R7—4-ft., 7 wheel, single section, 342 lbs.	56.45	66.95
R8—4½-ft., 8 wheel, single section, 387 lbs.	62.90	74.90
R9—5-ft., 9 wheel, single section, 433 lbs.	69.30	82.80
R10—5½-ft., 10 wheel, single section, 482 lbs.	75.75	90.75
R11—6-ft., 11 wheel, single section, 527 lbs.	82.20	98.75
R13—7-ft., 13 wheel, single section, 617 lbs.	95.05	114.55
R15—8 and 8½-ft., 15 wheel, Two single sections, 729 lbs.	119.30	141.80
R16—9-ft., 16 wheel, Two single sections, 774 lbs.	125.75	149.75
R18—10-ft., 18 wheel, Two single sections, 866 lbs.	138.60	155.60
RU18—10-ft., 18 wheel, Three sections with unit, 927 lbs.	155.40	182.45
R21—12-ft., 21 wheels, Two single sections, 1009 lbs.	157.90	199.40
RU21—12-ft., 21 wheels, Three sections with unit frame, 1085 lbs.	179.00	210.50
RU25—14-ft., 25 wheels, Three sections with unit frame, 1260 lbs.	206.95	244.45
RU27—15-ft., 27 wheels, Three sections with unit frame, 1364 lbs.	219.75	260.25
RU28—16-ft., 28 wheels, Three sections with unit frame, 1413 lbs.	235.65	277.65
RU33—18-ft., 33 wheels, Three sections with unit frame, 1650 lbs.	267.30	316.80
RU39—21-ft., 39 wheels, Three sections with unit frame, 1900 lbs.	316.25	374.75

(Weights shown are for packers with 18" wheels; for 20" add 10 lbs. per wheel)

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5-FOOT TWO-WAY CHANNEL FLEXIBLE HARROW

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for twenty years and make bushes more than five feet across smothered with pure white blooms in July and August.

Flamingo — is a beautiful single flowered pink variety perfectly hardy and desirable.

Rosy Veil — is a dwarf, compact plant flowering from July to September. All the Gypsophilas enjoy full sun and high-lime soils, so that most prairie soils are made to order for these plants.

A plant that remains interesting all summer long is **Artemisia Silver Mound**. The flowers are nondescript, but the handsome silver foliage is always attractive. A hot dry position suits it well.

Pentstemons — This large family of perennial plants, many of them native to various parts of North America provide some of the loveliest border plants we have.

P. Grandiflora, and **P. Glabra** are outstanding. The former grows to 3 feet with large florets somewhat like a fox-glove; the color is a soft shade of lilac mauve. **P. Glabra** is much dwarfer in stature and may be had in shades of blue and pink. **Pentstemon Rose Elfe** is new; probably a hybrid between **Chelone** and one of the many **Pentstemons**. So far it has proven quite hardy at Morden. It grows to two feet and makes a graceful plant with pretty coral pink flowers in July.

Yarrow — is a weed, at least the common form of it, but the variety called **Cerise Queen** is a worthy addition to the perennial list. It bears heads of bright cherry-red flowers from mid-summer on — likes a well-drained spot.

Anthemis Moonlight — has pale yellow daisy-like flowers which are fine for cutting. It is a much improved form of the old **A. tinctoria**.

Monarda Craftway Pink — is a hybrid between our native **Beebalm** and the European **Sweet Bergamot**. It is perfectly hardy, flowers are a warm shade of pink and the foliage has the same pungent scent of the old fashioned **sweet Bergamot**.

Vegetable Garden — As soon as the ground is dry enough the cool weather crops should be sown. Onions, Parsnip, Peas may be seeded without fear of frost damage, following these with sowings of Lettuce, Radish, Carrots and Beets. Tender vegetables such as Beans, Cucumbers and Corn should not be seeded until towards the end of the month.

— Morden Experimental Farm,
Morden, Manitoba.

Embarrassing productivity

THE productiveness of agriculture in Canada and the United States is causing concern, particularly to the government of the latter country. Farmers in both nations seem to be producing too much. Not only are they producing ample supplies for the domestic market but also substantial surpluses for which there is difficulty in finding effective export outlets.

The abundance of agricultural production is mainly the result of farm mechanization which has been proceeding on an expansive scale during the past quarter century. Other contributory factors are: an alert, efficient farm population that pro-

duces to the limit; the adoption of more efficient methods of land cultivation; the contribution of scientists in providing new and better varieties of the various kinds of grains; the use of improved insecticides for pest destruction, and herbicides for weed killing.

Earl T. Butz, assistant secretary of agriculture in the United States administration, says that the output per farm worker in the United States has increased more in the last hundred years than in the preceding 47 centuries, starting with the story of creation from the Book of Genesis, until 1854. Furthermore, most of the increase within the last hundred years has occurred since the turn of the present century.

Canadian agriculture, it might be mentioned, has kept pace and even in some instances, surpasses the productivity of the United States farmer. In 1952, for instance, 230,000 grain farmers in the prairie provinces of western Canada produced 664 million bushels of wheat or over half the total production of the entire United States. — (Wheat Pool Budget.)

Don't crowd your turkey poults

OVERCROWDING of turkey poults during the brooding period is an all too common error that is made. This is especially true during early season brooding. Turkey poults should not be started in the brooder house with less than three-quarters of a square foot per poult. This amount of space should usually last them, under good brooding conditions, until they are approaching five weeks of age.

If conditions are such that they cannot have access to clean grass run or sun porch after this age, overcrowding will result. One of the first indications of overcrowding is difficulty in keeping the litter dry. Such diseases as coccidiosis are then likely to develop in this damp litter.

Under conditions where it is necessary to keep the birds confined, additional space should be provided by this age. A small amount of supplementary heating will be required in many cases. The additional space can often be provided in sheds or buildings not sufficiently well built for early brooding. If power is available the modern infra-red ray brooders will be very satisfactory during this second stage brooding.

Overcrowding usually results in shortage of feeding and watering space which causes an uneven growth rate. Uniformity of growth and a well feathered condition will indicate that management practices are satisfactory.

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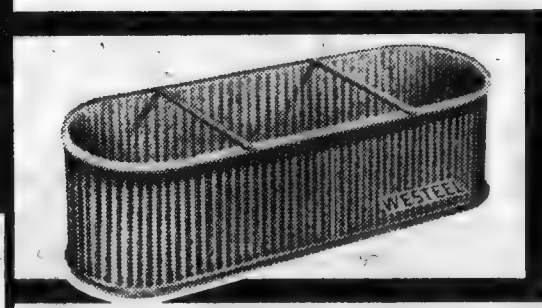
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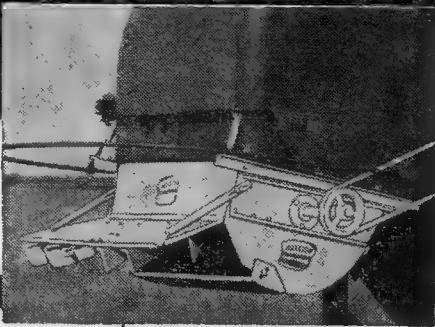
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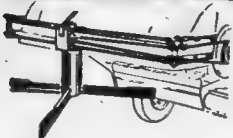
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I OWN A _____ COMBINE

Use of 2,4-D in cereal crops

THE farmer now has at his disposal an extra "tool", in the form of 2,4-D, for combating most of the broad-leaved weeds which have not been killed by cultural practices immediately prior to or after seeding. Present conditions indicate the possibility of prolific weed growth in the grain crops this season, and the usefulness of 2,4-D should not be overlooked.

To obtain greatest effectiveness for the least expenditure, several factors must be considered. The machine to be used for spraying or dusting should be properly calibrated so that sufficient chemical can be applied to give an effective weed kill without overdosing. The weeds present in the crop must be known for a proper treatment to be given, as not all weeds are equally susceptible, nor is any one kind of weed equally susceptible to all stages of growth. Generally speaking, weeds are most readily killed by 2,4-D in the younger stages of growth. Such weeds as lamb's quarters, stinkweed, tumbling mustard, and wild mustard are relatively susceptible up to late pre-bloom growth, whereas others, such as Russian thistle, red root pigweed, and flaxweed rapidly decrease in susceptibility so that at the pre-bloom stage of growth they are practically resistant to the normal and safe dosage rates used in a growing crop.

A knowledge of the effects of 2,4-D on cereal grain crops is important if a good job of spraying is to be obtained. It is essential that the greatest possible number of weeds be killed without causing injury to the crop. The crop can be adversely affected and yields reduced by overdosage or improperly timed applications.

Wheat and barley will suffer least injury if treated after the three-leaf stage but before the late shot-blade or early boot. Oats differ slightly in that serious yield reduction may result during the period when the plants are stooling, and oats should not be sprayed in the period from approximately two weeks after emergence to four weeks after emergence.

Flax differs from other cereals in its reaction to 2,4-D, being least susceptible in injury when young (having 10 - 15 leaves) and resistance decreases thereafter. Under no circumstances is it wise to treat flax after first buds appear. Beside causing a reduction in flax yield, improper timing or overdosing for weed control in flax is almost certain to cause a fairly severe stunting of the crop, and to delay the maturity by a week or more.

Weeds should be treated with the chemical while still reasonably young, but no treatments should be applied when the crop is likely to suffer severe injury.

Saving young pigs

FARROWING is a critical period for the swine producer. A pig which dies soon after farrowing means one pig less at market age.

In 1954 the total number of pigs born in Canada was 4,735,000. But 865,000 died shortly after birth.

In Western Canada, out of 1,892,000 pigs born in 1954, 287,000 died after farrowing.

At the Brandon experimental farm it was noted that 58% of pre-weaning deaths occur within three days of birth, and over 70% occur within one week of farrowing. Crushing and trampling of the baby pigs account for one-third of the mortality.

The following suggestions are offered by the Brandon station to reduce infant pig mortality:

For farrowing, a sow should be placed in a clean, disinfected pen equipped with guard rails and facilities for providing additional heat for the young pigs. This procedure permits supervision of the sow at farrowing, and also aids in reducing losses among young pigs from crushing and chilling. Sows should be given a light, mildly laxative ration, at farrowing. Feeds such as oats, bran and shorts are useful at this time. As the sow's appetite improves, these feeds can be replaced gradually with heavier feeds so that the sow is on full feed about a week after farrowing.

Co-op wool growers

THE Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited had an operating surplus of \$66,307.22 last business year and will distribute up to \$48,000 to individual shippers and affiliated associations. The annual meeting was held in Toronto on March 31. George O'Brien, general manager, reported that the association had handled more than half the total Canadian wool clip, which means close to 80 per cent of the wool passing through government registered warehouses.

Mr. O'Brien expressed the opinion that the long-term outlook for wool remains sound and the prospect of early re-stocking by major consuming countries, and of an upturn in the U.S. textile activity, together with the current satisfactory world consumption, should hold average remunerative levels. He expressed the opinion that Canada should have a much greater sheep population.

Of the same opinion was R. K. Bennett, chief of the federal livestock marketing branch, who was guest speaker. He said Canada has only one sheep for every 13 people, the U.S. one sheep for every 6 persons, while Australia has 16 sheep for every person in that commonwealth. With increasing populations in both Canada and the U.S. the demand for lamb and mutton should increase.

In regard to wool, Mr. Bennett said that about one-third of the clip was exported and that there was a deficit of close to 40 million pounds a year as far as meeting the requirements of Canadian manufacturers is concerned. This left room for optimism. Besides, there was evidence to indicate that substitutes are losing their appeal, all of which showed the possibility of an increased demand for home consumption. It was suggested that sheepmen might give more thought to efficiency in production and to the possibility of providing a grade of wool that would bring maximum returns when marketed.

Directors and officers continue as they were last year with John Wilson, Jr., of Innisfail, Alta., as president; George C. Hay of Kamloops, 1st vice-president.

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The lantern

By HARRY J. BOYLE

"HARRY, there's something at the chickens! Get the lantern!"

This was a familiar rallying call in early spring when the chickens, wandering away from the family fold would perch on the tongue of the old rake, in place of going to the security of their biddy-hen mother and the coop. Then, with the swaying circle of yellow light around us we would proceed through the dew wet grass to the orchard, looking for the weasel or skunk that had caused the din.

The coal-oil lantern was a vital part of life on the farm. Three of them stood on a rack in the woodshed, cleaned and polished every morning along with the lamps, and always handy for service or an emergency. When dusk crept up across the sweeping hills of our farm, the lantern came into importance and prominence.

Mother, looking around for the Chile sauce or the pickles and finding the jar exhausted, reached automatically for a match and the lantern. She always gave my father a gentle reminder that he smoked the glass by holding the lantern on the side while he applied the match to the wick, and yet I can still see him looking up across the newspaper in an amused way as she proceeded to smoke the glass with a match.

The coal oil lantern was a part of our every day life. The pale, yellow light glowed in the stable as you tried to measure the chop from the bin. It wasn't very bright but it had a sort of warmth about it. I am positive on those below zero nights, when the breath from the animals ballooned in the stable, we would have been much colder if the whole place had been subjected to the harsh, cold light of electric bulbs.

When the "vet" came to a sick beast the lantern gave a sort of atmosphere to the scene. I can still see old Doctor Jones trying to decipher a medicine label by the pale glow of the lantern. Finally, he would say, "Kill or cure, Billy. Give the cow a dozen drops every three hours." Then he would pause and take a swipe at his magnificent handle-bar moustache and say, "Can't do much harm anyhow. Just strychnine!" Then, his deep baritone laugh would roll through the stable and the hens would stir with a feathery stumble on their perches over the chop bin.

Was there ever a better sight than the twinkle of lanterns hanging from the side of sleighs as the people in the community went to the Christmas concert? The little, yellow globes of light seemed to be warm and friendly. When the rest of the family went into the church hall, you were privileged to be allowed to ride down to the shed with your father. Lanterns glowed all over the big, cold building. Father would say gruffly, "Hold the lantern boy. I want to see Fred for a minute." He would walk into the glow of several lanterns in the corner, and there would be a clink of glass and an occasional laugh. When he came back he was invariably wiping his mouth with the back of his hand and his steps on the way up to the church seemed to have a full vigor in them. This, may I add, was something that you didn't mention to mother.

By night, the coal oil lantern was a constant companion. We used it to snare suckers in the swollen creek in the spring. No one could have had a greater sense of importance than we did, when we were allowed

that special privilege of looking at the stock before going to bed. This was a nightly ritual of my father, who I discovered used to put the lantern on the chop bin, sit down on a half-bag of feed and have a smoke in direct violation of the Fire Marshall. He once explained his actions by telling me, when mother had sent me to find him, "This is the most comfortable time of all on the farm. Just listen to the cattle chewin' their cuds. Everythin' is peaceful now."

Threshing by lantern light had a magic of its own. Striding along with the lantern, on the way, back the lane to where the old steam engine belched fire and smoke, a boy could easily imagine that he was grown up.

When the sound of a horse and rig came at night, my father reached for his hat hanging on the nail beside

the kitchen door, took the lantern from the shelf in the woodshed and lit it, and then went out to see who it was. My mother, either darning socks or peering at the newspaper over her "reading glasses", would invariably say, "I wonder who that can be at this time of night?" Father marched out bravely with only his lantern.

The lantern is gone now. People have flashlights and most barn yards and stables have electric lights that bathe the whole place in a brilliant white glare of light.

Just the same when I turn on the switch, I often think of father and the coal oil lantern. I can see mother looking up over her glasses and saying, "Will, you're smoking the glass up with that match. Hold it straight." Then, as I walk down to the barn I can almost imagine that my father is striding along, the yellow lantern glaring with a splotch of light in the blackness, making the

shadow of his legs appear to be those of a giant.

No Manitoba oils used

A study of the quantity of vegetable and animal oils used in the manufacture of margarine during the past two years reveals that practically no sunflower seed oil was used. Soy bean oil declined nearly 25% of which it is estimated over half was imported duty free. The use of palm oil, imported from the South Seas increased 179.1%. Marine and Fish oils have increased nearly 100%. Rape seed oil is not suitable for use in margarine. Soy beans are not yet in economical production in this province.

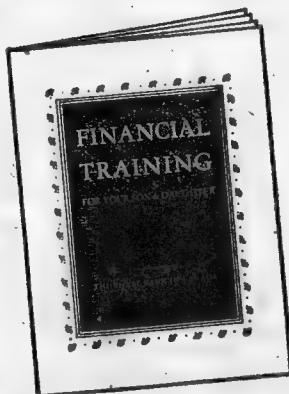


WATCH THEM GROW

Is your boy beginning to take an active interest in farming? Most boys do as they grow up. Encourage him! Now would be a good time to help him start his own bank account.

Introduce him to your Royal Bank Manager and let him handle his own financial affairs. He'll be happier with his own projects to work out—his own bank account to build. And you'll enjoy watching them grow together.

Ask for a copy of our booklet "Financial Training for Your Son and Daughter". It provides a practical pattern of financial training for any parent with growing children, shows you how to encourage them to stand on their own feet in financial matters. It is free, at your nearest Royal Bank branch.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Story for a small boy

By KERRY WOOD

OUR small son has just come home from a lengthy stay at a hospital. Entertaining him during the convalescent period has become a family enterprise. Above all, the seven-year-old laddy likes stories and especially true adventures. He has worked out a pleasant idea called the Story of Months.

"Now, Dad, what did you do in the month of May when you were seven years old?"

That was the time when my folks were living on a large ranch in southern Alberta alongside the beautiful Highwood River. My brother Charlie introduced me to fishing, and one glorious afternoon we found a creek-mouth not far from the home ranch where the crystal-clear creek joined the blue-gray stream of the Highwood. We tossed in hooks baited with small chunks of good Alberta beef. The results were excit-

ing: cut-throat trout were plentiful there and they doted on choice beef. Before the tree shadows stretched out long to warn us that evening was near, we had seventeen beautiful fish cleaned and headed and wrapped in cool moss to carry home for a fish-fry supper.

All the time we were fishing, a worried coyote was watching us and uttering a bark at intervals — because its den and pups were hidden behind a willow clump only fifty feet from where we fished. But we didn't learn about the den until our next visit to the fishing hole, when we divided our time between fishing and watching the coyote pups at play.

"Were you a cowboy when you were seven years old, living on a ranch in the month of May?" asked the white-faced little boy in bed.

Oh, no! But there were real cowboys on that ranch, eight or ten of them and nary a six-gun among the lot except on Sundays, when they liked to strap on a gun or take a rifle in hand and go hunting for pests. I recall the day when one of them lined his rifle sights on a large soaring hawk that I know now was one of those useful, rodent-eating hawks worth hard cash to farmers as pest controllers. The cowboy squeezed the trigger, the rifle cracked, and down

came the hawk in an awkward spiral with one wing pumping furiously and the other dangling limp.

The cowboys and my brother and myself rushed to the thicket where the bird had disappeared. There the suffering hawk was spraddled on the newly-leaved branches, its eyes large and fierce as it glowered at the men-things who had ended its high-sky freedom. The riflemen reached up to grab it; at that instant the hawk's talons flashed out and the cowboy yelped with pain. Black claws had locked on his wrist, the curved points buried in flesh and bone. Then the others quickly killed the hawk, but still the talons stayed hooked on the man's wrist. One older cowboy, Walter by name, used his jackknife to sever the hawk's leg and lay bare the white tendon cords. He pulled on one of these and suddenly the imbedded talons spread wide.

"Well, he shouldn't have shot a good hawk," commented the young listener.

"That's right, son, but he didn't know it was a good hawk. In those days, almost everyone thought that hawks were bad birds. We know better now."

"In the month of May, when you were seven and lived on a ranch, did you ride a horse?"

Hardly ever. It was a busy ranch, with no time for the foolishness of putting a seven-year-old on a horse. Sometimes Walter would lift me up onto his saddle for a moment; sometimes he even took me for a short ride, holding me in front of him as he rode out into the pasture to round up work horses wanted for ploughing or seeding or something like that.

But there was one gentle old horse called Baldy, a retired animal who was given the freedom of the barnyard. And once Baldy was slumbering on his feet in the way that horses do, standing in the shade of the low-roofed chicken coop. It was a marvellous opportunity for a seven-year-old potential cowboy. I climbed onto the shed roof by means of boards and boxes used for that purpose many times before, and once on the roof, I edged over towards Baldy and flung myself down on his back.

Baldy came awake with a start. He didn't buck, being such an elderly beast and beyond such undignified tactics. But Baldy did actually trot for a moment or two while a small cowboy hung onto the mane hair and bounced like a ball all over Baldy's back. The exercise made Baldy thirsty, so the aged horse headed towards the water-trough—a wooden affair twelve feet long, a yard wide, and a yard deep. Baldy put down his muzzle to drink, whereupon an inexperienced little cowboy slid down that sloping neck, went head first into the green, scummy depths of the water trough, and next second came gasping to the surface to stare up at the long Roman nose of the startled and disproving Baldy.

"I like that story," said the listener.

"I didn't like it at the time — it was cold and shivery in that trough. Walter fished me out and gave me a smack and sent me running to the house to get changed."

"What else happened in the month of May on the big ranch?"

Well! There was the walk along the Big Ditch. I can't remember the reason for that Ditch, but it was wide and long and filled with water. Walter had to check the fencing alongside it and I went with him for company. We walked together from post to post, with the Ditch on one side and the three strands of barbed wire on the other.

It was a sunny May morning, and I recall the whistling meadowlarks, the

yuk-yuk of a badger on a knoll, the shrilling of gophers and the brisk songs of small brown birds with two white feathers in the tail — Vesper Sparrows. Now and then a glossy-headed drake mallard would quack loudly and spring into the air, accompanied by a brown duck as they winged away to find refuge in another stretch of Ditch water.

"But that's not a story — that's just things you saw."

Yet there was something storylike about that morning beside the Big Ditch. The sun was so golden, the air so clear and clean, the bird-songs so pleasant and the tiny blue violets and yellow buffalo beans and pink shooting stars all so well remembered. Off to the west the Rockies were blue-white and beautiful. To the north the prairieland was rolling in different colored terrances up to the high ridge of the horizon. And southward, a mile away, was the heavily wooded strip alongside the trout-filled river. I don't recall what was eastward, because we were walking west towards the hazy foothills and the sharply outlined mountains.

It was a storybook morning, and I described it all again with more detail about the sharp-snouted badger, the flicker-tailed gophers, the scolding red-winged blackbirds, and the ducks that seemed to have grinning beaks on that lovely May day.

"Okay," said the small son, sleepily. "It'll do for this time, but I want a real story for the next Month we play!"

Pig starters

Beaverlodge Experimental Station

THE value of a good pig starter in any swine raising program cannot be over-emphasized. A starter will promote good health and rapid gains at the time when most economical gains are made, and will materially lessen post-weaning setback.

A pig starter should be balanced with respect to all essential nutrients, and fortified with extra vitamins, particularly vitamins "A" and "D". An antibiotic is a very worthwhile addition also, as pigs obtain maximum benefit from these substances early in life, and good growth responses with young pigs may be expected under almost any set of conditions.

Pig starters are available from commercial feed manufacturers, or may be mixed, according to readily available proven formulas, on the farm. They may also be made up simply by mixing, according to the manufacturers' recommendations, a good quality "hog concentrate" with farm-grown grains.

The grain portion of a pig starter is a very important part of the ration. Oat groats are the best single grain for baby pigs, but these may be mixed with approximately half their weight of wheat or barley, or a mixture of these grains. Under no circumstances should whole oats be fed to young pigs weighing less than 50 pounds. The hulls are indigestible, and irritation from them can cause serious digestive disturbances, with resultant scouring and stunting of growth.

Man's World. In Philadelphia, the police department had to return 21 snubnosed, .38-cal. revolvers it had ordered for its policewomen, after it discovered that the ladies were not strong enough to pull the triggers.

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Charles Dickens alive in fifty-five

By STANLEY FRANKLIN KEMSLEY

WHAT elements are there in Charles Dickens' appeal to our reading public today, (1955) which make his numerous works as perennial as that "rare old ivy green . . ." perpetuated in his immortal poem?

Charles Dickens, born one hundred and forty-three years ago, created his own imaginary universe, just as Balzac did for French literature.

This Dickensian world that "the master" (to quote Brete Harte) conjured up for us, fascinates the mind of almost anyone who reads him, be he a young rural school student, or an old fireside pensioner.

There is an "Arabian Nights" quality generated by Dickens' entertainments, which enchants us all. They supply that everlasting interrogation "what next?", which so intrigued the eager Sultan, that he spared the fair marcelled head of beguiling Scheherazade, even as Dickens today, saves our mentalities from the insanity and assinity of the so-called modern way of life.

Dickens tell us in "David Copperfield" that the "Arabian Nights" exercised a tremendous influence on him during his childhood. It seems that his one aim was to inject the spirit of the oriental genii behind them, into the veins of his own Gargantuan novels.

Human Nature Unchanged

Human nature, after all, is very similar to that of the Persian market of thousands of years ago. What appealed to it then finds its imaginary expression throughout the ages in such masterpieces as Homer's wandering "Odyssey," Cervante's adventurous "Quixote," and the ubiquitous "Pickwick".

Dickens is a welcome mental relief from the muddy flood of analytic, psychiatric sex studies of today.

Many of these late press novels are liable to cause us conflicting cerebral disturbances. They give one that "sweat house" feeling, which is decidedly uncomfortable. We have enough individual crises of our own, without being tortured further in the pages of our evening's recreation.

The element of mystery has an abiding attraction, as evinced by the phenomenal sales and library distribution of Perry Mason and the stratagems of Christie's Hercule Poirot. Dickens is again supreme in this particular field.

As a test for that creepy feeling, which circulates in the vicinity of our human spine, read Dickens' ghost stories. (To say nothing of his unforgettable "Edwin Drood").

The surprising death, on a

freezing February night, of Krook in "Bleak House", will give you further chills and thrills . . .

Dickens infuses just enough morbidity into his creations to please us, (though, of course, we don't dare own up to our hidden copy of "Dracula"), and uses a modicum of gruesome detail that gets by, without revolting us too greatly . . .

It used to be a common complaint of many busy businessmen, that Dickens' novels were too long — "too dry" — but surely many of our modern efforts often send us to the "arms of Morpheus".

Immortal Wonderland

Once begun, Dickens is all absorbing. His often intricate plots, woven on a masterly literary loom, are skillfully resolved. They lead us far from the hum-drum of 24-hour life — along the paths of Dickens' immortal wonderland.

True, there may be more "art" in the shorter, more popular and expensive books of today; a better writer's technique, a more delineated "lab" study of what constitutes "character", from the psychological angle, but are not the common reading masses, which throng our public, crowded libraries, adults and school students who, for the most part, lack a trained perception of an author's "art"?

Do not these eager readers inwardly, thoroughly enjoy the pathos of Little Nell's death, to the realistic pathos of, say, Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls"?

In the long run most folks prefer the conglomerate characterizations, poking out from Dickens' plum pudding, to the dainty, but rather isolated slices of life, as exhibited in a Virginia Woolf, or a Truman Capote.

It has been argued that the characters of Dickens are but grotesque exaggerations, untrue to life.

But is not one of the prime motives of literature to supply an escape from life?

"Mystifying Vitality"

Dickens' characters possess a mystifying vitality. They live in our memories, and in that respect are more true to life than many modern anemic mental concoctions, (like that latest paper barb that you just bought at the newsstand).

Which will you have, a crude turnip-chewing Jettlers, or a philosophic humbug like Micawber?

The broad humanity of Dickens, leavened with humorous irony, is more welcome to most of us than the neurotic caricatures that the latest author loudly tries to convince us "is

life in the raw" hamburger state . . .

Dickens' public is the world stage. The Great Reporter gets closer to the direct truth of things (like the ancient Greeks) than the many so-called 20th Century literary artists suppose.

He is, at times, very material (like most of us), though we are a bit inclined to overlook this feature in the Dickens make-up.

The good things of this life are well stressed: abundance to eat and drink; fine fireside

homes; congenial companionship; a permanent sense of social security — the very things that the near pensioners and insurance policy holders are striving to get for their old age . . .

Trumpet Blast of Hope

Dickens always blows the trumpet blast of hope, and re-creates our faith in an ideal. Good cheer, a go-ahead courage, are torch-lights which signal the green light of his practical Christian gospel. Like his contemporary, Robert Browning,

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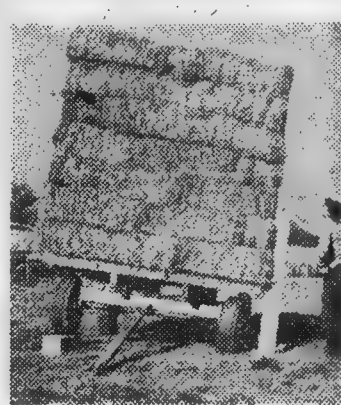


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he reiterates again and again:

"God's in His heaven, all's right with the world . . ."

"Faith, hope, and charity", with Dickens' sound courage, may yet be the divine protection from the blasts of coming hydrogen bombs . . .

In many homes some of the works of Dickens hold the hearthside place of honor. Their very titles seem to beckon from their bulging contents . . . a welcome to the newcomers to enter their literary treasure house.

"Great Expectations" should be placed first on your bookshelf. It will justify Dickens' works that follow . . .

No Sex Problems

Dickens' novels make excellent family reading. He creates no embarrassing sex problems to blanket from the eyes and ears of innocent but inquisitive children; no pathological operations, Father can sit in his easy chair with all the kids flocking around him, and feel perfectly safe and literary respectable with, say, "Oliver Twist" in his hand, (while the outlawed crime comics are burning redly in the kitchen stove).

"God bless Charles Dickens" (certainly Tiny Tim would have said).

Dickens is the Spirit of Christmas in any season of the year — the spirit of humanity and good cheer for all throughout the civilized world . . .

Dickens — a shining literary beacon in our dark scientific atomic era — Lead, kindly light . . . Amen.

Railways fight back

CANADIAN railways have been losing passenger traffic to planes and buses for some years past. Now it looks like the big rail transportation companies are going to fight back. The Canadian Pacific Railway inaugurated Dayliner service in southern Alberta on April 24 which is calculated to give speedy and comfortable service to the travelling public. The travel time from Lethbridge to Calgary has been cut to 2 hours and 25 minutes, a saving of 1 hour and 50 minutes over the previous rail service. The time from Medicine Hat to Lethbridge has been cut to 2 hours and 10 minutes, a saving of 1 hour and 5 minutes.

The Dayliner is a stainless steel self-propelled rail diesel car handled by a crew of three men and capable of reaching a speed of 80 miles per hour within 6 minutes of a standing start. One type will carry 89 passengers, another 70 passengers and a third type 48 passengers with baggage and mail.

These cars are air-conditioned, equipped with wide picture windows, have bright, cheery interiors and smooth riding qualities.

The Dayliner can be operated as a single unit or coupled with other cars. In either case, one man using simple controls in a vestibule at either end of the car, drives the diesel.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will operate Dayliners between Calgary and Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

Seed grass early

IF a good seed crop is expected in the year following seeding, perennial grasses should be sown early. In agreement with previous trends, advantages of early seeding were again indicated in a preliminary trial conducted last year at the Beaverlodge Experimental Station.

In 1953, C. R. Elliott, Agronomist in charge of forage crops, sowed creeping red fescue and brome in rows. The grasses were sown at seven different dates in June and July and their yields in the following year compared. Yields from those sown in July were substantially less than from the June sowings.

June 4, 10, 18 and 24 and July 8, 16 and 23 were the seeding dates. For creeping red fescue the average yield from the four seedings in June was 577 lbs. per acre compared with an average of 165 lbs. per acre from the seed sown in July. Similarly, brome showed 436 lbs. for the June sown average and 228 lbs. for July.

From the June 24 to the July 8 seedings, yields dropped suprisingly. Creeping red fescue in the following year yielded 644 lbs. per acre from the first sowing and 143 lbs. from the second. Corresponding figures for brome were 481 lbs. and 189 lbs. Rains immediately following the July 16 seedings resulted in yield increases compared with the July 8 seedings, but in no case did they nearly approach the June sown average.

June sowing of creeping red fescue and brome would seem then to be the preferred practice in the Peace River region. Important as it is, however, it is one phase only of efficient grass seed production, says Mr. Elliott. Moisture supply at seeding, adequate seed bed preparation, and careful seeding procedure are all required for success of the enterprise.

Top notch cook book

THE Saskatchewan Homemakers' Cook Book, a very fine production, may be obtained for the sum of \$2.00 by writing to "Cook Book," University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. Local homemakers' clubs can obtain supplies at a reduced price.

This cook book is dedicated as a Jubilee Year salute to the "Pioneer Women of Yesterday." It contains 350 pages, is well illustrated and was produced by Saskatchewan Homemakers after a year of work. It is well worth the price.

Over 40,000 Manitoba farms operate with electricity compared with 18,000 in Alberta and 12,000 in Saskatchewan.

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Agricultural price support in Canada

CANADIAN farmers have enjoyed a modest benefit through the maintenance of floor prices on a few farm products during the past ten years. The establishment of such prices came about from a promise made by the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King in 1943 when he stated: "If to help win the war the farmers are asked to accept a ceiling on prices, we believe they are entitled to a floor on their products to insure them against an agricultural depression after the war." In implementing that assurance the Agricultural Prices Support Act was passed in 1944 and was provided with a revolving fund of \$200 million.

Under that Act the floor price on butter is fixed at 58 cents a pound. The price of eggs at 38 cents Grade A Large, Toronto, and the price of hogs 18½ cents a pound, Calgary and Edmonton. There is no floor under the price of wheat except the initial price paid by the Wheat Board which is set each year by the federal cabinet. The present figure is \$1.40 a bushel, basis 1 Northern at Vancouver or Fort William which means \$1.23½ at Calgary. The Wheat Board initial price for barley is 96 cents a bushel for 2 C.W. grade, basis Fort William, which would net the producer 79 cents in the Calgary district. For oats the floor price is 65 cents for 2 C.W. grade, Fort William, which would net a producer 52½ cents a bushel in the Calgary district.

Price assistance under the Agricultural Prices Support Act has also been given on the marketings of apples, white beans, honey, skim milk, cheddar cheese and potatoes, mainly produced in Eastern Canada and British Columbia.

The total cost to the federal treasury of the operations of the Act up until last year was \$83,563,658.71. Included therein is the cost of maintaining prices on hogs and cattle during the period of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan three years ago. That happening was in the nature of a public calamity and it might be observed that the protection extended to producers also included the banks which undoubtedly would have suffered heavy losses on their loans if prices dropped drastically.

Subtracting the \$70,144,366 costs incurred through the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, leaves a net cost of \$13,419,292.71 of maintaining floor prices on farm products since 1944. In comparison with costs of farm price supports in other nations that is indeed a trivial sum. Editorial comments in some daily newspapers in Canada have been highly adverse to the policy of floor prices for farm products and have magnified the cost to the federal treasury far beyond the actual figure.

The general public has been led to believe that farmers have

been heavily bonused with taxpayers' money. Actually if there was any bonusing, it has been to the benefit of the consumer. The cost of wheat in Canadian bread today is one of the lowest in the world. Then, during the war farm prices were rigidly controlled at almost depression levels. Butter was 35 cents a pound, cheese 16 cents a pound, eggs 22 cents a dozen and wheat 88 cents a bushel.

Cause of congestion

CONDITIONS which brought about present grain congestion should be well understood by Canadian people. The main reason was the phenomenal production of grain in Western Canada in 1951, 1952 and 1953. In those three years the prairie provinces produced 3,600,000,000 bushels of grain of which nearly 1,800,000,000 was wheat. That production was over 50 per cent above the long-time average.

The Canadian Wheat Board did a remarkable selling job in the face of this tremendous production, exporting grain in those years at a rate never before achieved for a similar period. Nevertheless, surpluses have piled up.

In the face of those surpluses the Wheat Board has prevented a price collapse. In a previous period of similar crops and smaller surpluses, under the open market system, the average price of wheat declined to a yearly average of 32 cents a bushel in Alberta. If there was no Wheat Board today there

certainly would be a calamitous drop in the price of wheat.

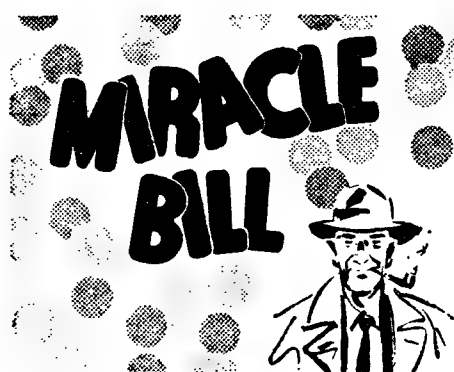
U. of A. Feeders' Day

THE Animal Science Department will present its 34th annual Feeders' Day program at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, on Saturday, June 4th. University livestock will be on display as will the new experimental swine barn. Results will be given for experiments recently completed on: creep feeds for suckling pigs, ground vs. unground grain for pigs, antibiotic feed supplements, self-feeding of lambs and vaccination against "overeating disease," milk replacers for calves, preparation and feeding of grass silage, and finishing steers largely on hay and pasture.

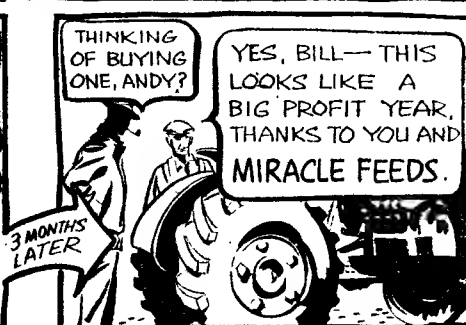
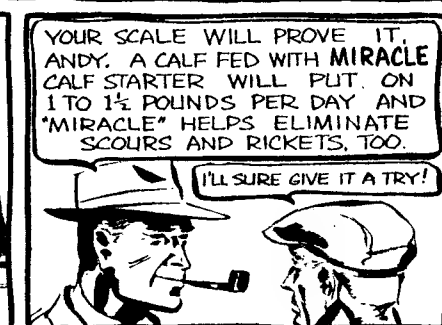
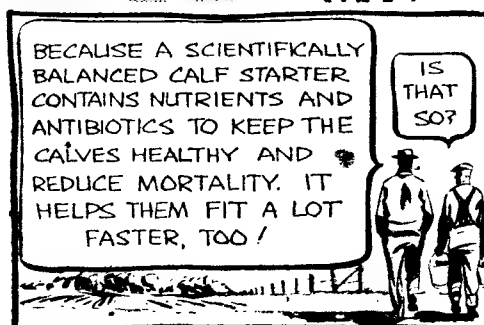
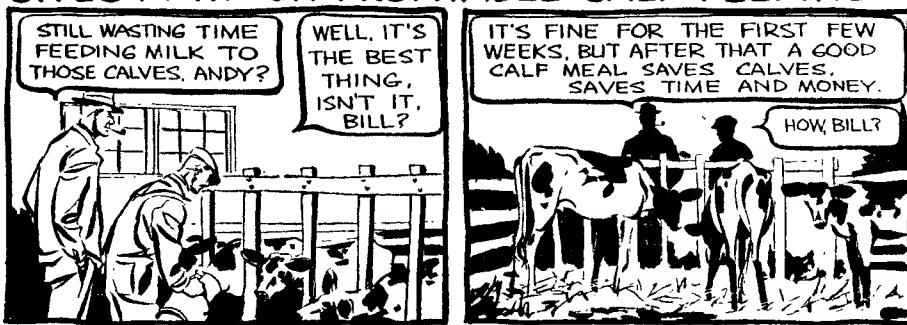
Dr. Roy Berg, who recently rejoined the Department staff after completing graduate studies in Animal Breeding at the University of Minnesota, will speak on "Modern Advances in Animal Breeding." Questions on animal diseases will be dealt with by Dr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Extension Veterinarian, Alberta Department of Agriculture. The program starts at 10 a.m. Lunch will be available on the grounds.

No Ban on margarine asked

Organized farmers are not opposed to margarine. They do not wish to deprive consumers of the opportunity to purchase a cheap substitute if they wish. They maintain, however, that it should be purchased in its natural refined form which certainly is not yellow. In fact they have no objection to having margarine colored any color except yellow which has become recognized as the natural trade mark of butter.



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the risk of common ailments such as scours and rickets, which often plague dairy farmers and cause loss of profit. In addition, MIRACLE Calf feeds are simpler to handle — easier to feed — than whole milk.

So get your calves off to a stronger, healthier start. Replace or supplement whole milk with MIRACLE Calf feeds — MIRACLE Calf Starter and MIRACLE Calf Grower.

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Moisture alone is not enough

By W. L. JACOBSON

MOST irrigated farms in Alberta contain less than a quarter-section of irrigable land, and irrigation farmers here must, of necessity, take every possible advantage offered by irrigation in order to increase yields to the maximum and secure the highest possible return per man unit.

It is for this reason that the irrigation farmer needs a well-developed green thumb, to use the language of the gardener, and the green thumb in this instance is essentially a thorough understanding of the balance of the several factors involved in soil, plant, and water relationships that determine growth and ultimate yield as well as quality of crops.

Moisture may be regarded as the central factor in plant growth, but moisture alone is not enough since soil fertility usually becomes the limiting factor as adequate moisture is supplied through irrigation. The fact is that ultimate success in irrigation can be achieved only where and when all factors of plant growth are brought into balance, and soil fertility requires special emphasis in irrigation farming.

Missing Minerals

The two essential elements that are normally deficient in the irrigation soils of this region are phosphorus and nitrogen. As a result, ammonium phosphat and various nitrogen fertilizers are being used on many irrigation farms, and the use of these chemical fertilizers is likely to increase as irrigation farmers gain in experience and their farming methods become more intensive.

However, chemical fertilizers alone have not given maximum yields even under optimum moisture conditions. Studies here indicate that the so-called soil improvement crops fill an important role in maintaining high levels of productivity under irrigation, not only in terms of total yields but also in quality of crops.

Results of five years of irrigation studies at Taber show that yields were nearly doubled in rotations where crops considered of 50 per cent legumes, while quality was maintained or greatly improved.

The tendency of the dryland farmer, turned irrigator, is to persist in growing grain and in the use of summer-fallow. However, summer-fallowing cannot be regarded as a substitute for

soil improvement crops in maintaining yields and quality under irrigation. With inter-tilled crops, pastures, and chemical weed control available, summer-fallow should no longer be necessary to control weeds under irrigation.

The 100,000 acres or more of irrigated land now summer-fallowed each year in this region are neither agriculturally nor economically sound. More and more of this acreage needs to be converted to legumes and other soil improvement crops in order to secure the necessary balance of factors controlling crop production under irrigation. It is only in this way that irrigation farmers operating on the smaller units can hope to increase production to the point required for a satisfactory standard of living.

Color fraud

Most governments, on behalf of the consumer, recognize the need and advisability of enforcement of legislation to differentiate between butter and margarine. Because of the wide price differential between the two the tendency towards fraud and misrepresentation by the more unscrupulous is greater. Yellow color in margarine is the main distinguishing mark between the two products. Yellow colored margarine lends itself to easy deception of the consumer, infringes on the moral "copyright" of butter and presents temptation to fraud.

Canada is using 112 Canadian and 44 United States ships, wintering in the Great Lakes, to store surplus grain.

Seed growers' meeting

THE annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will be held at Vernon, B.C., June 15-17.

W. J. Hoppins, manager of the United Farmers' Co-operative, Calgary, has announced that patronage dividend statements amounting to over \$150,000, have been mailed to members. This covers the deferred dividend of 4 per cent declared on last year's business.

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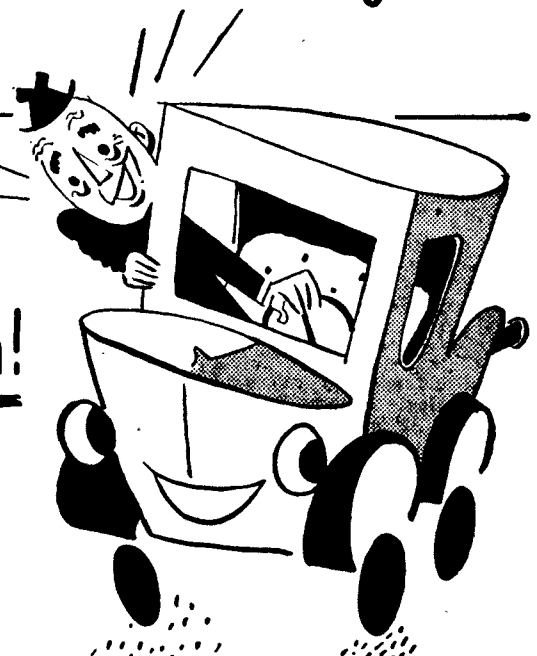
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Cost of production

The Editor:

I enjoyed your editorials and articles.

In the last 50 years of farm organizations, I have joined, not one has advanced the policy of Cost of Production. Nor has any of our farm papers advocated it.

Now, that one country in the world (Australia) has recognized cost of production of one product of the farm, is it not time for the people of Canada to recognize the cost of all farm products?

Our Wheat Board has done a wonderful job of selling our surplus cereals at the best possible price, and has



demonstrated that each individual can be paid an average price; but the Board is not interested in the cost of production, the grain must be delivered to seaboard.

Why can't the farmer have an average price for all farm products, based on cost of production at the seaboard, as established by our Experimental Stations all over Canada for the last fifteen years? Allowing same wages and hours for operator as other industries in Canada as provided by law.

The production of livestock demands a 16-hour day, 365 days a year. So at least two men are necessary on any livestock farm. If they are to be able to keep books, listen to radio, read newspapers, go to town twice a week for business and trade. The R.R. depot is closed on Monday, stores on Wednesday, elevators and banks on Saturday. Farmers only get paid for the feed they put in the livestock, nothing for the work they do. As fast as the pioneers pass on, their sons either go to town and work or farm cereals on two sections of land. Whereas, if they got cost of production, half-sections would give two families a wonderful living.

The day of the hired man is past. Grain farmers can use his time only a few months. The livestock farmer has to have a man who knows livestock the year around. Consequently he must be able to live on the farm and raise a family.

Our community had 100 families producing stock in 1920. Today we have not 25, and the school division has destroyed a community life.

I believe the people of Canada will recognize the cost of production of their foods in exchange for what they have to sell if our farm organizations and farm papers will request it, which they have never done.

As we raise more food than we consume, and as our high standard is over that of the world, our export price will always be less than our consumer price. However, freight will have to be pooled to give us an export price and that will encourage millers to bring the mills back to the wheat and packing plants to the livestock. Cost of distribution will be adjusted gradually.

Here is hoping the farm organizations and farm papers will exert themselves to this end.

Paul R. C. White,
Lost Lake, Alberta.

Morals

The Editor:

A letter in your last issue, Christianity and Morals by John Christie, I would like to comment on. There are two kinds of morals: The civil moral man and the spiritual moral man. The difference is that the latter is both a good citizen of the earthly kingdom and of the heavenly, while the former is a good citizen of the earthly kingdom only. Believing in God unless you keep his commandments and shun evils is vain. As the devils also believe and tremble.

I also heard Premier Manning say unbelievers would be cast into the lake of fire.

God is not willing that any one should perish but all should come to repentance.

God is love, He casts no one into hell — they go there themselves. Man has freedom of choice. Choose this day whom ye shall serve; Wash you and make you clean; put away the evil of your doings; cease to do evil, learn to do well. Therefore it shows that every man can be saved, and that those are saved who acknowledge God and lives well, man himself is to blame if he is not saved. Thus all men were predestined to heaven and no one to hell.

Wm. Groundwater,
6270 Westerman Rd.,
R.R.6 New Westminster, B.C.

Where stakes were planted

The Editor:

I think you are in error on Page 24 of your February issue. That may be a Cockshutt plow, but the steam tractor is an Avery "Undermounted", I am sure. Their unique build was unmistakable and unforgettable.

Again on Page 30 of your March issue. That may be a John Deere plow, but I do not remember that John Deere ever built a steam tractor. It looks like a Reeves.

I hope that you will continue to publish pictures and recollections of those by-gone days during our Jubilee Year.

I wonder if you would explain at what intervals the prairie surveyors placed their mark (the four square holes and the iron stake in the center). Some say on the north-east corner of every quarter-section. Also how was the iron stake stamped?

B. E. Grosskopf,
Kera, Sask.

Ethics and Christianity

The Editor:

If I am permitted to extend the controversy on the topic of Ethics versus Christianity (the only religion I know), I would start where I left off in my letter published in the Farm and Ranch Review last December: Let's put first things first.

Of the few books I read, the only one on Ethics started with a statement that all good ethics are founded on the Golden Rule of the Bible, namely: "do you unto others as you would have others do to you", and at that most of the book was taken up by the rules and customs for various occasions and circumstances. At the best that subject seems rather loose and aimed at self-expression and comfort, and nothing to compare with the concrete virtues like faith, unconditional love, charity, humility, forgiveness, long suffering, self-sacrifice and many others taught in the Bible, which really work if practiced in life. For they say that Queen Victoria based her reign on the teaching of the Bible, or Alberta's Premier Manning on Christ's teaching stated in Luke 12:31 of the Bible. And who doubts the results?

That Christianity is more concerned with morals should show the fact that Christ taught mostly about morals and earthly life and very little about hereafter. And any one who really decided to follow Christ and pledged his life for God's service, is like a good worker who does not con-

stantly worry about his pay, but so leads his life that the Master would say, "Well done" and leaves the matter of pay to the discretion of his Master.

A Layman,
Vegreville, Alta.

Farm accident protection

Safety Rules for Operating the Farm Tractor

THE tractor is the most dangerous implement on the farm. More accidents are caused through its operation than through the operation of any other piece of farm machinery.

1. In filling the fuel tank be careful that no gasoline or other fuel is spilled on the hot exhaust pipe. Many operators have been badly burned by so doing. See that the tractor is not running and is cool.

2. Be sure to use the protective shield on the power take-off. Unshielded take-offs have been the cause of many serious accidents.

3. Operate your tractor from a sitting position. Many an operator has been thrown off the machine, while standing up, by a sharp, unexpected jolt.

4. Never make adjustments while the engine is running, or while the engine is in motion. This is a dangerous practice.

5. If your tractor is to be started with a crank, never hook the thumb over the crank handle. Never try to spin the crank. There is always danger of breaking a wrist or an arm.

6. In connecting the tractor with an implement, don't manipulate the clutch while standing on the ground behind the tractor. This practice has caused many serious accidents.

7. Never drive the tractor close to the edge of banks or gullies where there is danger of the machine tipping over. Many an operator has been killed when his tractor overturned.

8. When driving a tractor along a road or highway, be careful not to go too near the edge, particularly if there is a deep ditch. A car has a low center of gravity, but a tractor hasn't. A tractor overturns easily on a declivity.

9. A tractor should not be overloaded or improperly hitched to an implement. Older makes are inclined to rear and fall backward under such conditions.

10. Never allow children to ride on the farm tractor. Every year a number of youngsters are killed by falling beneath the tractor or trailing machinery.

11. A few precautionary measures when operating a tractor may prevent serious accidents or death. Never take a chance. A little care may prevent endless grief.

Livestock exports to U. S. A.

THE following table gives the figures of exports of livestock and meat to the United States for the past three years:

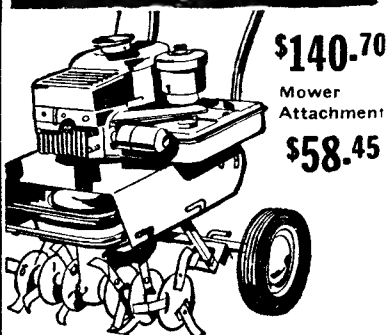
	1954	1953	1952
Cattle, head	83,206	66,115	13,197
Hogs, head	21,126	18,550	210
Sheep, Lambs, hd....	2,250	1,982	317
Meat, 1000 omt. lbs....	96824	123,535	90,371

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feed scientifically with
'MIRACLE' Laying Mash.
'MIRACLE' Laying Mash is
tested by feed scientists...
gives your laying hens
the tested food value they
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and better eggs!"



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Mower Attachment

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ALBERTA

Sawflies threat

SAWFLIES will be a potential threat to grain crops in western Saskatchewan during 1951, R. E. McKenzie, director of the plant industry branch of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, states. Farmers in the sawfly area should plan on undertaking control measures.

Mr. McKenzie said that surveys by Canada Department of Agriculture entomologists show that severe sawfly infestations are present in Saskatchewan, throughout most of the area west of the third Meridian and north to Saskatoon. Moderate infestations are likely outside of this area, particularly on the Regina plains and south to the border.

Sawfly losses occur in three ways. First, the grubs take nourishment from the head. This may reduce the yield by 10 per cent. Secondly, weakened stems may break over during storms and fail to fill. Thirdly, the stems break off at ground level when ripe and cannot be picked up by harvesting machinery. Harvest losses in excess of 10 bushels per acre may result.

Most of the sawflies that lay their eggs in the new crop, come from nearby infested stubble. When early seeded wheat or other susceptible crops are seeded on, or adjacent to infested stubble, severe losses are almost certain. Sawflies have caused losses in the past, ranging as high as \$23,000,000 in one year. Losses in 1954 were heavy in many districts.

Among control measures the best are to sow resistant varieties of wheat, or crops which sawflies do not attack. Chinook and Rescue wheat are highly resistant to sawflies in normal years on most soil types except the Regina plains. On heavy land the resistance of these two varieties tends to be less. This same situation occurs on other soils when rainfall is high. Flax and oats are completely immune to sawflies and all recommended barley varieties, except Hannchen, are highly resistant. Some varieties of Durum wheat are subject to varying degrees of damage.

Damage may often be reduced by the late seeding of susceptible wheat varieties to miss the main flight of sawflies. Where the infestation is severe, vulnerable varieties should not be seeded until after May 15. Other control measures include shallow spring tillage of stubble fields to reduce emergence of sawflies, and the use of trap crops seeded about one rod wide around susceptible crops.

Mr. McKenzie said that community action was necessary to control sawflies effectively in heavily infested areas, and stressed that such action was warranted this year in view of the heavy infestation forecast. Maps showing the area of infes-

tation have been distributed to Agricultural Representatives and Municipal offices.

U. S. farm support prices

ON May 15 Ezra T. Benson, United States secretary of Agriculture, will announce the national wheat acreage allotment and the quotas for the 1956 crop. Next July the wheat farmers in that nation will express their opinion through a referendum as to whether or not they will accept the allotment and quota plans.

If they vote in favor of the quotas the government price support for the 1956 crop will be \$1.77 a bushel compared to \$2.06 which is the 1955 rate and \$2.24 which was the 1954 rate.

If quotas are voted down the government price support will drop 50 per cent of modified parity or somewhere around \$1.18 - \$1.20 a bushel.

The following table gives the U.S. average price support rates for 1955 with 1954 comparisons:

	1955	% of	1954	% of
	Rate	Parity	Rate	Parity
Wheat	\$2.06	82½	\$2.24	90
Corn	1.58	87	1.62	90
Oats	.61	70	.75	85
Barley	.94	70	1.15	85
Rye	1.18	70	1.43	85

Sale of Margarine

115 million pounds of margarine were made in Canada in 1954. Judging from the experience in British Columbia and the United States, there can be no doubt that the sale of margarine would increase substantially if yellow coloring was permitted. Even though the sales of butter are increasing, Canada had stocks amounting to 80 million pounds on February 1st, 1955. An article in the November 6th, 1954, issue of "Time" magazine based upon information provided by the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers concludes with this statement:

"Whatever the final outcome may be, production of colored margarine has risen phenomenally since the government repealed its yellow law restrictions."

Grain stocks

Canadian grain stocks as at April 1, as estimated by the federal bureau of statistics are given herewith, together with figures for a year previous:

	April 1, 1955	April 1, 1954
	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	621,531,000	740,653,000
Oats	200,912,000	217,842,000
Barley	175,745,000	120,386,000
Rye	25,369,000	11,335,000
Flax	6,485,000	6,528,000

The supplies of grain on Canadian farms as at April 1, 1955: Wheat, 286,050,000 bus.; oats, 170,400,000 bus.; barley, 118,980,000 bus.; rye, 14,600,000 bus.; flax, 2,920,000.

FOR NEWS . . .



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FOR ALL THESE REASONS . . .

Farmers

Ranchers

City Folk

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ALL DIAL 1060

CFCN is heard every week
in 146,420* homes.



* Bureau of Broadcast Measurement, 1954

WHENEVER Possible Deliver YOUR Grain to ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

The Alberta Wheat Pool has been up against a worrisome problem for many months.

Pool Elevators have been plugged in only too many localities. Pool agents have had to watch good Pool member customers deliver their grain to other elevators. Those Pool members could not be blamed. They needed the cash and had to deliver their grain wherever they could do so.

If the grain movement increases, as is presently indicated, there will be more space for Pool members' grain in Pool elevators. Your Pool agent will be glad to see you come back to your own Pool elevator system.

It has taken many years of devoted work to build up this farmer-owned Pool elevator system. The Pool members own every stick of it. Only farmers can be Pool members. Excess earnings are distributed to the membership. There is no piling up of hidden reserves.

Members can increase their equity in the Alberta Wheat Pool by the simple process of delivering their grain to Alberta Pool elevators. That is an advantage that should not be taken lightly.

Alberta Pool elevators have an outstanding record for fair treatment of patrons. Pool agents are anxious to maintain and increase Pool Elevator handlings.

The co-operative movement is one that every person can support. It caters not to color, race, or creed, nor does it concern itself with religious or political differences. Its sole reason for existence is to bring people together for their mutual benefit.

The Alberta Wheat Pool is the province's largest co-operative. It has been successfully operated for nearly thirty years. Its achievements on behalf of grain producers suggests that it deserves wide-spread support.



On the Caribou Trail



Canadian facts—

LABOR income in Canada in 1954 reached the all-time high of \$11,900,000,000, an increase of \$249,000,000 over 1944. In the same period farm cash income decreased by \$333,000,000 to \$2,408,509,000.

Canada's railway companies have an investment of more than four billion dollars in road and equipment.

Canadian factories produced 674,434 cigarette lighters and 398,698,000 books of matches in 1952.

More than a third of Canada's national income is taken in taxes each year by the three levels of government.

Canadians spend more in a year on social security and welfare services than on national defence.

Since the end of the war the average wage in Canadian manufacturing plants has increased from thirty to sixty dollars a week.

Last year the sale of foreign products in the Canadian market exceeded the sale of Canadian goods abroad by \$146,000,000.

To encourage population growth, in the early days of French Canada a father was subject to a fine if he had a son unmarried at age twenty or a daughter unwed at age sixteen.

Canada was the first country in the world to adopt the standard time system that is now in universal use.

It is estimated that \$100,000,000 spending on public works will create about 11,000 temporary jobs.

Lake Winnipeg is larger in area than Lake Ontario.

Canada's last public hanging took place in Ottawa in 1869.

More than two million squirrel pelts are taken annually by Canadian trappers.

Ottawa collects about twelve million dollars a week through sales tax.

The value of Canada's field crops—including grain, feed and vegetables—dropped to an eight-year low of \$1,138 million in 1954.

A bell weighing 25,000 pounds, the largest church bell in North America, is in the tower of Notre Dame Church, Montreal.

In 1954 Canadian consumer spending reached a record total of \$15,581 million, an increase of \$466 million over 1953.

According to the law, Canada's family allowance payments must be spent exclusively for the maintenance, care, training, education and advancement of children.

NDAC folder tells how to make soaps

For the benefit of homemakers interested in making good use of waste household fats, NDAC Extension Service has issued a folder on how such waste fats can be made into useful and attractive soaps. Irene Crouch, home management agent, has prepared the information.

The folder — Circular A-22 "Making Soap at Home" — tells what fats and greases are useful for soap making and gives recipes for various kinds of soaps. With the aid of aromatic oils and colors, attractive toilet soaps are readily made from the usually available fats and greases.

County extension and home agents now have circular A-22, or it can be obtained from the Information Department, NDAC Extension Service, Fargo.

Presentation of Bank of Commerce Trophy



Left to right: Dr. H. P. Wright, Hugh Nisbet (the winner) and Keith B. Smith regional superintendent Canadian Bank of Commerce.

At the annual seed fair at Calgary Hugh Nisbet was honored by receiving a silver trophy cup and silver tray presented to him as winner for three consecutive years of the first prize in the seed oats class, for his exhibit of Larain oats. This was the first time at the fair that any exhibitor had that honor.

Hugh now becomes the permanent possessor of the trophy cup, presented by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He also received the championship award for the best exhibit in the cereal division. That consisted of some 132 exhibits from exhibitors in Alberta. The championship award was presented by Radio Station CFCN, Calgary.

Quality hogs pay out

VEGREVILLE hog shippers in 1954 averaged just about 30% Grade "A" hogs — quite an increase over the provincial average of 18% Grade "A's". These figures are based on the grading results of all shipments for the year from farmers in the Vegreville Livestock Shipping Association Hog Quality Competition. Each shipper must market a minimum of 25 hogs in order to qualify for the competition and prize money. At the end of the year, the results are compiled in Group 1 and Group 2. The second group covers shippers with less than the required minimum of 25 hogs. Prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00 are paid to the first group only.

The Vegreville farmer at the top of the list had an average of over 70% Grade "A" hogs. The difference in market value between Grade "A" and a Grade "C" 200-pound live weight hog is \$6.50. On this basis, assuming the farmer marketed 50 hogs the increase in his income would be \$227.50 for raising Grade "A" rather than Grade "C" hogs. The cost of raising a Grade "A" and a Grade "C" hog is the same.

Poultry production costs

AT the Experimental Farm, Brandon, three-year egg production and feed consumption records have been kept on a light and heavy breed of chickens. The heavy breed, averaging 6.5 pounds in weight at maturity, required 6.5 pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs. The light breed, weighing 4.5 pounds, required only 4.7 pounds of feed. At a production

rate of 58 per cent, this would constitute a 30-pound difference in the feed required per bird per year. This does not take into account the additional feed required to raise "heavies" to maturity.

Heavy birds will naturally have more salvage value at the end of the laying year, but with the low prices now offered for yearling hens, this would not compensate for the extra feed costs. Flock owners should seriously consider "efficiently" when purchasing their flock replacements, although the prevailing price of poultry meat must be considered. Lightweight layers and meat-type broilers or roasters may be the trend in the future.

The best way to hit 80 or 90 is to drive 50 or 60.

GOV'T SURPLUS
THEY LOOK LIKE NEW!
ARE LIKE NEW!



OIL RANGES

(Very slightly used)

Reg. \$299.50
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\$129.50

As illustrated with high shelf.

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Canada's Most Famous Name in Ranges

- Equipped with famous "Thermojet Oil Burner"
- With 110-volt A.C. 60-cycle electric motor and blower for the oil burner unit.

RIBTOR

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"The Best Address in the West for Value"

MEETING PLACE

What makes the difference?

When a packer buys cattle he views each animal as a bundle of beef and certain by-products wrapped in a hide. The price he bids for each animal is based primarily on the number of pounds and the quality of beef which he estimates it will yield, valued at current selling prices. Cattle marketed at the same live weight often bring considerably different prices. Let's see why:

Quality is a Factor

The probable quality or grade of the dressed carcass is a primary consideration. Beef carcasses of the higher grades, e.g., Red or Blue brand, normally sell at a better price than commercial and well above lower grades, because consumer preference has been established for quality beef. But even within grades there are price differences according to weight of carcass, sex of the animal, degree of finish, etc. For example, lighter carcasses generally bring more per pound than heavy carcasses, although both may be in the same grade classification. Retailers discount heifer carcasses under steers because they are often patchier in finish and wastier on the block. A cattle buyer must

recognize these and other factors when he makes his bid in the sales alley or auction ring.

Yield Another Factor

The percentage of carcass to live weight varies sharply between animals of different market classifications and even between two animals of similar appearance and quality. In estimating the dressing percentage or yield of animals in any particular lot, the buyer has questions such as these in mind:

Are they fed and watered, or offered on an off-car or off-truck basis? Are they butcher steers—heifers—cows—bulls—canners? Are they grassers or well-finished cattle? How much finish are they carrying? Are they predominantly beef or dairy type? Are they short-haired and clean, or are the hides heavy and matted with manure?

All such questions have a definite bearing on yield.

Yield + Quality = Value

And so it is that the values of cattle bought for slaughter depend primarily on the quality and weight of the carcasses they produce and what that particular class of beef sells for. The following table serves to illustrate these points:

Dressed Beef Price per 100 lb.	Live Values per 100 lb. of Cattle Dressing—					
	40%	45%	48%	50%	52%	55%
\$20.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.60	\$10.00	\$10.40	\$11.00
25.00	10.00	11.25	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.75
30.00	12.00	13.50	14.40	15.00	15.60	16.50
35.00	14.00	15.75	16.80	17.50	18.20	19.25
40.00	16.00	18.00	19.20	20.00	20.80	22.00

From this it can be seen that if we have two animals weighing the same and producing carcasses of equal quality which sell for \$40.00 per 100 lb., one dressing 52% is worth \$20.80 per 100 lb. If the other dresses 55% it is worth \$22.00—a difference of \$1.20 per 100 lb. on the hoof. If, however, the first carcass were of lower quality, bringing only \$35.00 per 100 lb. the live value would be \$18.20 or \$3.80 less than the higher grade bullock dressing 55%.

In the case of a cow dressing 45% and worth \$25.00 per 100 lb. as beef, the live value becomes \$11.25 per 100 lb.

The higher the price of carcass beef the more dressing percentage affects the value of the live animal. Of course, the value of hides and other by-products are also calculated into the price of live cattle, but at any particular time they account for much less of the variation than yield and quality.



"DOC" BROWNELL'S CORNER

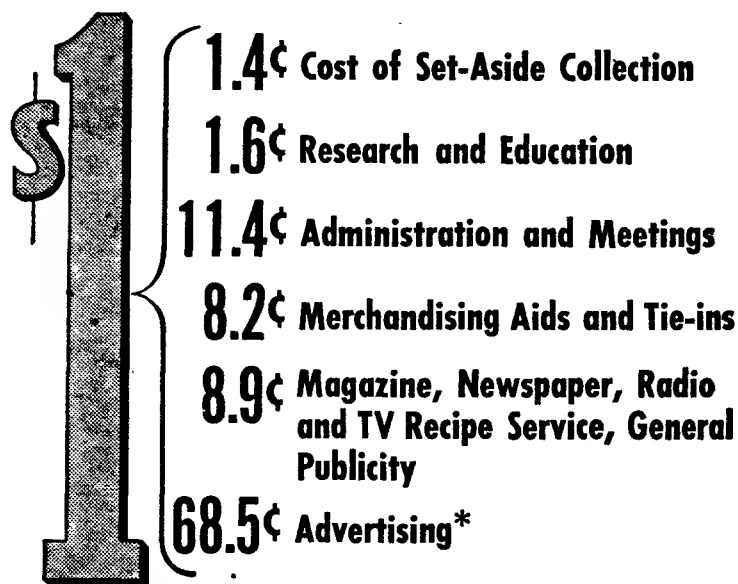
We've all wondered from time to time why daily quotations for apparently similar classes of cattle in the same market showed quite a range in the prices paid. But when you look at how two or three percentage points in yield affect

the amount of beef produced and how one step up or down in grade can alter value, it doesn't seem strange. These differences begin to show when the hide is off. The final test is when the carcass is on the butcher's block.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF CANADIAN MEAT PACKERS

a message to all Dairy Farmers

HOW YOUR SET-ASIDE DOLLAR WAS SPENT IN 1954



*Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Women's Magazines, Car Cards, Painted Bulletins, Radio, Trade Papers

A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO YOU ABOUT THE 1955 ADVERTISING SET-ASIDE

In four years of advertising and promotion on your behalf we have built up a new awareness of dairy foods on the part of the Canadian consumer. Without your program it is safe to say that the consumption of dairy foods would be considerably below the present level.

It is fortunate that the Canadian population is increasing at the rate of about 500,000 persons a year for our export markets for dairy foods have been slowly diminishing. Realistically, we must look to the domestic market to absorb most of our production of milk and cream. If we don't do our share to educate a fast growing population to the value of dairy foods, then we can expect to have more and more trouble with excessive stocks of our products.

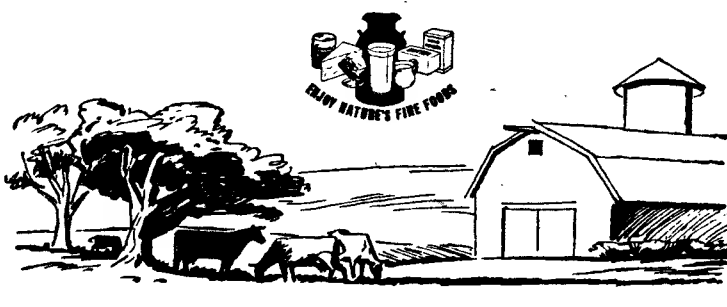
Excessive stocks can lead to only one result . . . lower prices for your milk and cream.

Your program of advertising and promotion can only survive with loyal support from you during the 1955 June Advertising Set-Aside. Please be sure that you make your individual set-aside.

GILBERT MACMILLAN
President

DAIRY FARMERS OF CANADA

409 HURON STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO



Farm and Ranch Housewife

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

When tea came by clipper everybody got excited

IN THESE days when the romance seems to have disappeared from the oceans of the world, and travel across the wide expanse of the ocean has become routine, the stories of the voyages of the tea clipper ships have a nostalgic appeal for those who like to look back on "the good old days".

It is a far cry from the days when the voyages of these clipper ships from the China tea ports to the English Channel created tremendous excitement among the general public and were the subject of many thousands of pounds lost and won in bets.

The era of the clipper ships, those beautiful craft which tore through the ocean like unleashed greyhounds, originated when the American vessel "Oriental", with over a thousand pounds of tea aboard, completed the journey from the Canton River, China to London, England in the very fast time of 97 days.

The British then began to build tea clippers of a similar design and an intense rivalry quickly sprang up between the competing British and American vessels. Later, the American competition faded out, but rivalry continued as strong as ever between the various shipping firms, each one trying to get his ship home in the fastest time, partly for prestige but also to get the high premium prices paid for the first tea cargo landed.

These clipper ships would leave — seven or eight of them at a time — from the port of Canton on the China coast and then nothing would be heard of them for weeks until they were sighted in the English Channel three months or so later.

The news of their arrival was conveyed to London as quickly as communications of those days would allow and the excitement engendered was tremendous as these ships tacked their way up the English Channel and up the River Thames to dock in London.

Exciting Marathons

Perhaps the most famous of all the tea clipper races took place in the year 1866, when about eight vessels left the Canton River within two or three days of each other. Some ninety days later the clippers "Taeping" and "Ariel" were racing up the Channel within sight of one another, with the "Serica" no more than four hours behind. It seems that public interest in the race became intense—rather like the World Series nowadays—and continued until the

"Taeping" had docked, just about twenty minutes ahead of the "Ariel".

One of the most famous British clippers was the "Cutty Sark". She was used on the China tea run from 1870 to 1877 and afterwards wandered about the seas carrying general cargo and becoming involved in all kinds of adventures of a storybook nature which ended eventually in 1922 when she became a training ship at Falmouth, England. Just recently this famous old tea clipper became a museum as a reminder of the days when sailing ships held sway over the oceans of the world.

At one time China and Japan supplied nearly all the world consumption of tea, but today little tea comes from those two countries compared with the huge quantities from India and Ceylon. The tea drinkers of Great Britain used to think that China tea was the finest, and forty years ago consumed about 160 million pounds of it every year. Today they consume only about 10 million pounds, and instead get the bulk of their tea — as we do in Canada — from India and Ceylon.

Just as our taste for tea has changed with the years, so have our tea-drinking habits. In the seventeenth century, for instance — when tea was a very expensive drink instead of being the most economical on the market as it is nowadays — the Dutch hostess would serve her guests with ten or more cups of tea each.

The conversation would be confined exclusively to the tea and the cake that were served with it. In other words, it was quite the fashion to hold a Tea Party instead of a Cocktail Party!

Although today the English custom of taking afternoon tea is traditional, it was not until the nineteenth century that the idea became part of the daily life of people of all classes in England. Ever since then the idea seems to have been spreading steadily to other parts of the world.

In many homes in Canada, tea in the afternoon is a solidly established and well appreciated custom. And how pleasant and refreshing this afternoon tea drinking is — besides providing a splendid opportunity for an informal social gathering.

For a time-saving dessert try heating applesauce and folding in a few marshmallows cut in pieces, then sprinkle with cinnamon or grated nutmeg and serve hot.

Aunt Sal Suggests . . .

How pleased we are to welcome in,
The happy month of May;
I also welcome letters,
That come in from day to day.

"To err is human. To forgive divine." How often we have quoted that old saying, especially when we are the erring ones. I feel prompted to quote it right now, although even as I do so my face is very red with shame. It is in regards to the information that I passed on to you that by writing to the Home Economist associated with the Moffatt Co. in Toronto you could get particulars about a dough mixer, or blender that they put out.

Even while I erred in this case (or "goofed" as the young fry name it), I was advised to do so by several qualified machinery dealers who told me in good faith, that I was right in directing you to write them. But, it seems that we can't be too trusting when we quote others, and I'll be specially prudent about it in the future. For the Moffatt Company were apparently snowed under by your letters, and they couldn't understand why. So don't write them, for it seems I was misinformed — they cannot supply.

Three ladies wrote me that they have second-hand bread-mixers in good condition that they will be glad to sell, so if there are any of the rest of you who have either the desire to sell or buy one you can write me and I'll handle the transaction for you. Maybe in that way I can make up for the error mentioned above.

After the furor I got into concerning the auto knitters, you'd really think I would be bright enough not to "stick my neck out" again. Remember, it started when one reader asked where she could buy an auto knitter. The sale was culminated in quick order, but in the meantime about 100 readers wrote in stating they had one to sell. Later on, when I mentioned this the tide turned and the past month at least 20 of you have written in that you want to buy! Thanks be I saved all the first letters, so now I've been checking over the addresses on these letters and forwarding them to those interested. Life is never dull, is it!

And now going back to a very

different topic, namely, diabetic news for those who have a member of the family so afflicted. I prepared a leaflet several months back, but after showing it to my doctor and druggist they agreed I was treading on dangerous ground, so I scrapped it and wrote another. This I sent out to the first 100 who sent in for it. I am having new copies made and shall fill out the balance of requests. But please, sorry as I am to say so, I CANNOT FILL ANY MORE REQUESTS FOR THESE. Your doctor is the one to write to for any medical advice, and this is definitely what you need in this case.

And now I'm going to take a quick skim through some of the letters that come to me recently and pass on various timely tips that kind readers felt prompted to share with us.

Mrs. D. M. H., of Raymond, Alta., sends us in a recipe for Simnel Cake. She reminds us that this is a traditional Easter delicacy, but it sounds good enough to eat any time of the year.

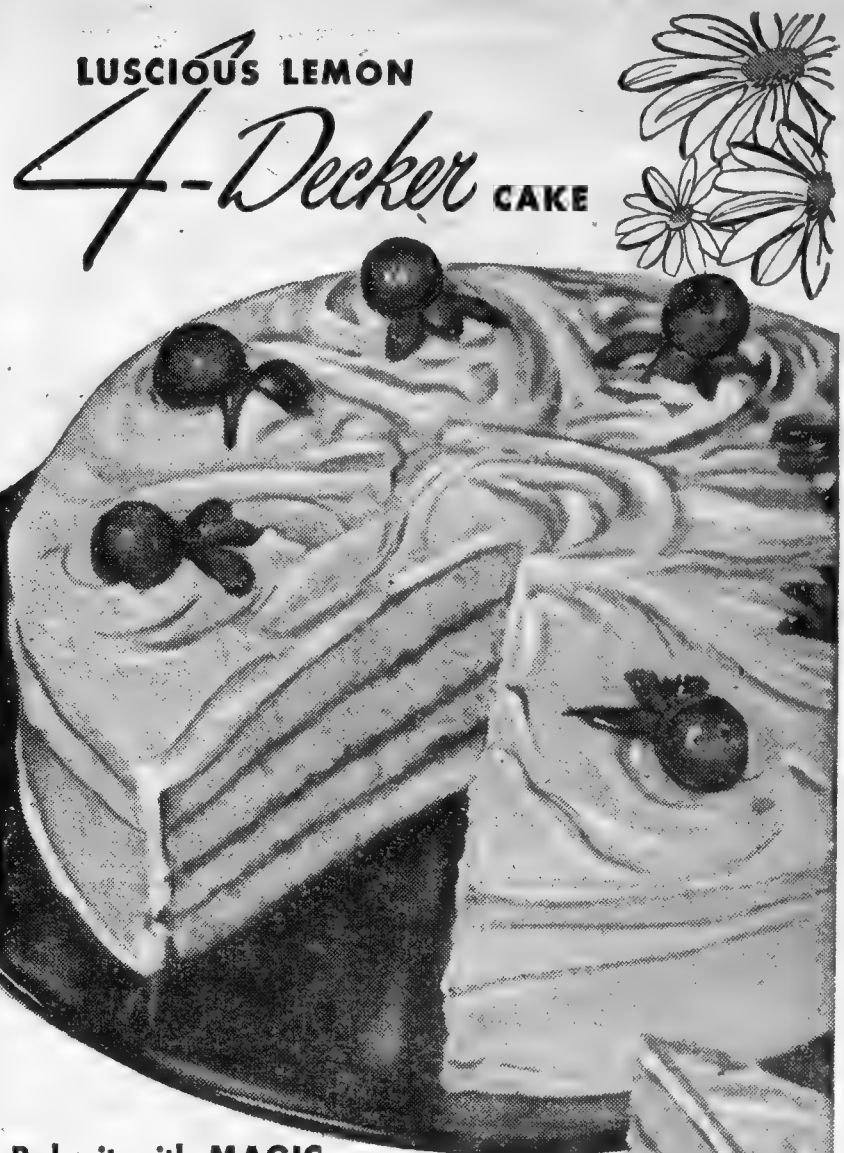
Cream 1 cup fat with 1 cup sugar. Add 4 beaten eggs and 1½ cups all-purpose flour, ½ lb. currants, 2 oz. peel and enough milk to make stiff mixture. Put half of mixture in baking tin then add layer of almond paste then add rest of cake mixture. Bake in moderate oven 2 or 3 hours then put almond paste on top and return to oven to brown.

Home-made Almond Paste — This has been asked for several times, so better clip this and paste into your favorite cook book. 1 lb. ground almonds, 2 whole eggs and one yolk, 1½ cups fine (castor) sugar, 1 tbslp. orange flower water. Mix well.

I haven't tried this recipe for Simnel Cake, as it just reached me this week, but reading it over it sounds a bit like the Black Scotch Buns, there I've said it again. Mrs. G. B. of Tullis, Sask., writes me and rebukes me for calling them this. The real name for this Scottish dish is: Scottish Black Buns. We live and learn, or try to at any rate.

Mrs. A. N., of McCreary, Man., instructs us on the use of poppy seeds. She says one should cook them about ten minutes; drain well, and then put through fine food chopper.

And then after saffron entered the picture via these columns, many fine letters came in about using this in



**Bake it with MAGIC
and serve it with pride!**

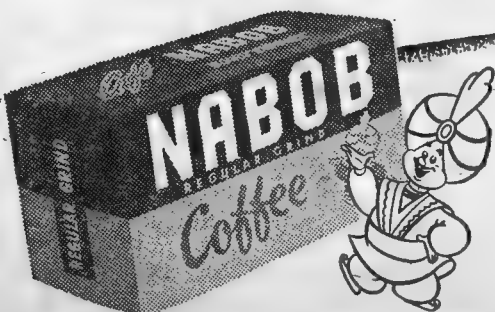
Enjoy that satisfying inward glow . . . as friends exult over the success of *your very own baking!* This lemony-luscious treat is a real creation! Something *individual* to set before your guests!

And it's no trick at all to turn out such a distinguished cake when you use Magic Baking Powder. Indeed, success comes naturally when Magic is in the batter. Four generations of Canadian cooks have proved it so! Get time-tried Magic today—use it in all your baking.



Costs less than 1¢
per average baking

**THE MOST POPULAR
COFFEE IN THE
WEST!**



LEMON 4-DECKER CAKE

2¼ cups sifted pastry flour	10 tbsps. butter or margarine
or 2 cups sifted all-purpose flour	1 cup fine granulated sugar
3 tps. Magic Baking Powder	2 eggs
½ tsp. salt	¾ cup milk
	1 tsp. vanilla

Grease two 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Pre-heat oven to 375° (moderately hot). Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together three times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in sugar; add unbeaten eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Measure milk and add vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of milk and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in pre-heated oven about 25 minutes. Split layers of cold cake and put all together with lemon cake filling; cover with 7-minute frosting flavored with vanilla and lemon extract; decorate with well-drained maraschino cherries.

BEST
for all your baking

OGILVIE
4-way
vitamin enriched
FLOUR

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various cakes and buns. Now, please don't write in and ask me where you can get it... ask your druggist, he can get it for you. One friend explains that in using this saffron, boil 1 tbslp. of it in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water until liquid is clear and the peculiar odor has fled. Use this amount to each

1 lb. (or $3\frac{1}{4}$ cups) as flavoring. So you don't need special recipes... just use your own bun recipe with the saffron added for extra flavor and color.

Bye bye for now... and every good wish.
Aunt Sal.

Let's Ask Aunt Sal...

NEVER again will I indulge in predictions... that is in regards to what type of question will bring forth the largest reader-reaction. Now take the question I've placed in first position below. Who would ever think that a simple little query like that would prompt thirty busy women to grasp pen in hand and write in! It did though, and many of those 30 remarked that this was the first time they had written in to a newspaper column about anything. Thank you!

Q.: How can I cook dried peas so they will become really soft and edible? (Repeat.)

A.: Almost 30 women agreed that you should use soft water if possible. Lacking this, you should soak the peas in soda water (about $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. baking soda per quart). Most women said to have the water hot. Soak over night, drain off the water and boil in clear water. Boil gently or they will go to mush. Some women favor cooking in pressure cooker.

Q.: I have tried so many recipes for chocolate cake seeking one with real reddish color, but none seem to turn out the way I wish. Please give me one, if you have it.

A.: (From Mrs. I. L., Lethbridge, Alta.) 2 cups cake flour, $1\frac{1}{4}$ tps. baking soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 2 squares chocolate, 1 tsp. vanilla, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sour or buttermilk, $1\frac{1}{3}$ cup boiling water. Sift and measure flour. Sift 3 times with soda and salt. Cream butter and sugar until fluffy. Add stiffly-beaten eggs then melted chocolate. Stir vanilla into milk and add alternately with dry ingredients. Add boiling water last and beat well. Turn into greased pan and bake in 350° F. oven for about 25 to 30 minutes. Let cake stand for at least 2 hours after it has cooled to permit the red color to develop.

Q.: Can you find a pattern for me for knitting sox on two needles and with a replaceable heel? (Repeat.)

A.: I have been months trying to find this pattern, but finally found a nice looking one. It is pattern No. C145... costs twenty-five cents, and you write to Mrs. Ivy Clark, Chate-laine Needlecraft Dept., 481 University Ave., Toronto.

Q.: What is the best way to rid the cupboard of ants? I don't seem to be able to find where they come from. (Mrs. T. H.)

A.: (This advice comes from Mrs. E. M. B., Vancouver, who writes of how she solved this vexing problem.) "I found some ants in a package of icing sugar. I killed them, but left the package right in the same place and more ants came there. In a week they had all disappeared. I wondered if it wouldn't be a good idea to set a trap like this when ants appear in an unwanted place."

Q.: Have you got a recipe for Lemon Butter Cream made from the commercial lemon pie filling? I've tasted it and know it is good, but cannot find a recipe. (Mrs. L. J., Ft. Macleod, Alberta.)

A.: I hunted for this recipe for months and finally received it from a lady in your sister town of Blairmore, Alberta. You are right, it is very good. I tried it.

Lemon Butter Filling (For Tart Filling)

1 pkge. lemon pie filling, 1 cup sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt, 2 cups water, 2 egg yolks, 6 tbsps. butter.

Combine filling, sugar, salt and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water. Add beaten yolks. Blend well. Add remaining water. Cook over low heat for about 5 min., stirring constantly. Remove from heat and add butter. Pour into hot, sterile jar and place in frig. Keep nicely for about 10 days.

Q.: I have heard the term "meringue powder" used. What does it mean, and where does one get it? (Mrs. L. M., Winnipeg.)

A.: Meringue powder is just dried egg whites. In a city as large as your home town you should have no trouble getting it. It is sold at bakers' supply houses, at some bakery shops and at super markets. Those who live far from large shopping centres can use the first package in a box of quick mix angel food. It is composed of dried egg whites and sugar. Then you could use the second package for any light cake. Meringue powder is used to make icings where decoration is wanted.

NOTE: — All readers are invited to send their household questions to Aunt Sal, in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. Try to confine one question to each letter and enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope if you wish a private reply. There is no charge for this service.

Here is a tip for those housewives who work away from home or have been out late shopping and want to serve frozen fruit for dessert. It is a real thawing short-cut but your package must definitely be waterproof, that is either a heavy waxed carton or a tin can. Simply put the container in a bowl under a slow stream of cold running water. The frozen fruit will take only three-quarters to one hour to thaw this way compared to six to eight hours in the main part of the refrigerator. After the package has been left thawing for some time turn it over gently to distribute the syrup more evenly but be careful not to shake it as you might spoil the shape of the delicate fruit. It is best to serve the fruit while there are still a few ice crystals in it.

Specially designed for infants and toddlers who pop everything into their mouths, are new "chewable" toys that are completely non-toxic, will float in the bathtub and can be cleaned with luke-warm soap suds. They are moulded of flexible polythene and are almost indestructible.

Here's how to cook pork for all occasions

WITH pork in plentiful supply and so attractively priced, now is the time to choose pork roasts for family dinners and for those special meals when company is coming. A roast pork tenderloin stuffed with a savoury bread dressing is a good choice for a really festive occasion. Then for family meals a good buy is part of a fresh pork shoulder, either a shoulder butt or a picnic shoulder. These roasts have a fair amount of bone which may be removed to make a pocket for stuffing and this makes the roast much easier to serve.

Probably the most familiar of the other cuts of fresh pork is the loin which may be divided into three parts — the ham end, the centre and the rib end. With these roasts be sure to have the back bone cut through so that they can be easily carved by slicing between the bones.

The leg of pork or fresh ham as this cut is sometimes called is divided into the shank end and the butt end, both of which may be roasted. One or two slices are sometimes cut off the shank end and these can be either baked or braised as fresh pork slices.

Watch Color

The home economists of the Consumer Section, Canada Department of Agriculture, tell us that when buying pork choose meat that is firm, fine textured and light greyish pink in color. The lean which will be a deeper rose color in more mature animals should be well marked with flecks of fat. There should also be a firm layer of snowy white fat on the outside surface of the roasts and the bones should be porous and slightly pink in color.

Like other fresh meats pork should be taken out of its wrappings and wiped thoroughly with a damp cloth. Then it should be wrapped loosely in waxed paper and stored in the coldest part of the refrigerator.

Everyone probably knows how important it is to cook pork thoroughly but it cannot be repeated too often. The secret of the best cooked pork, regardless of the cut, is a moderately low oven temperature and a long enough time to assure you that the meat is well done in the centre. During the long, slow cooking the rich pork flavor is fully developed and shrinkage is kept at a minimum. The outside surface has a good chance to become that attractive golden brown that we all like so well. Fresh pork should always be well done with no tinge of pink remaining even in the centre.

To Cook

To roast pork, place the roast on a rack in an uncovered pan with the fat side up — no water should be added. Cook in a moderately slow oven 325° F. and if using a meat thermometer

take pork from the oven when the thermometer registers 185° F. Butt and picnic shoulder roasts weighing between two and four pounds will take from 55 to 65 minutes a pound, while ones from five pounds up will take less time — from 40 to 45 minutes a pound. Loin roasts weighing from three to seven pounds require 35 to 45 minutes a pound, while the leg, either shank or butt, from five to eight pounds will take 40 to 50 minutes a pound.

Granted the tenderloin is one of the highest priced of the tender pork cuts. However, considering that it is all meat with no bone waste and that it can be extended with a bread dressing, it is well worth the money.

Pork tenderloin is a long, tapering piece of lean meat from the underside of the loin section. Tenderloins vary in length from seven to ten inches and weigh from one-half to three-quarters of a pound each. To prepare tenderloins for roasting, split two of them lengthwise and spread them open. Then put about three-quarters of a cup of bread stuffing on one tenderloin, place the second tenderloin on top and fasten with skewers or tie with cord. Since apples go so well with pork a little chopped tart apple may be added to the dressing. A strip or two of bacon may be put over the top of the tenderloins to prevent the meat drying out while roasting. Roast uncovered in a moderately slow 325° F. oven for 55 to 60 minutes a pound or until the meat is tender and all traces of pink color have disappeared.

**"TEA
AS IT
SHOULD
BE"**

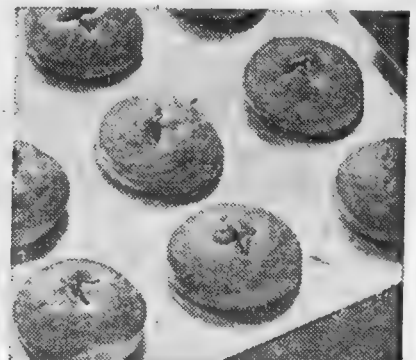


4 Danish Bun Treats from One Basic Dough!

1. Apricot Turnovers



2. Raisin Rounds



3. Jam Strips

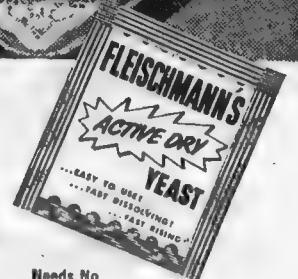


4. Cinnamon Braid



For Luscious Variety use New Active Dry Yeast

This rich Danish Bun Dough rewards you with 4 gorgeous treats out of the same oven! Successful risings with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast are the secret! So whenever you bake at home, be sure you have Fleischmann's on hand.



Needs No Refrigeration

BASIC DANISH BUN DOUGH

Measure into a small bowl

- 1 cup lukewarm water
- 3 teaspoons granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of

- 3 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Sift together twice, then sift into mixing bowl

- 6 cups once-sifted bread flour
- ½ cup fine granulated sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt

Cut in finely

- 1 pound chilled butter or margarine

Beat together until light and thick

- 2 eggs
- 1 egg yolk

and stir into yeast mixture.

Make a well in the flour mixture and pour in yeast mixture; combine thoroughly. Knead dough in the bowl until smooth. Cover dough closely with waxed paper and chill.

Beat together slightly with a fork and hold to finish fancy doughs.

- 1 egg white
- 1 tablespoon cold water

Turn out dough on lightly-floured board.

Divide into 4 equal portions and finish as follows:

1. Apricot Turnovers. Roll out dough to 9 x 12 inches. Cut into 12 squares; moisten edges. Put spoonful of apricot jam on each square; fold into turnovers; seal; snip tops. Place on greased cookie sheet. Cover. Let rise in warm place 15 mins. Brush with egg-white mixture; sprinkle with chopped almonds and sugar. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, 20 mins.

2. Raisin Rounds. Cream 2 tbsps. butter; mix in ¼ cup brown sugar, 1 tbsp. flour, 1 tsp. grated lemon rind and ½ cup raisins. Roll out dough to ¼-inch thickness; cut into 2½-inch rounds. Moisten edges of half the rounds with water; place spoonful of raisin mixture on each one; cover with remaining rounds; seal; cut an X in top of each round. Place on greased cookie sheet. Cover. Let rise in warm place 15 minutes. Brush with egg-white mixture; sprinkle with sugar. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, 18 to 20 mins. Frost while hot, if desired.

3. Jam Strips. Roll out dough to 5 x 15 inches. Run strip of 2 tbsps. thick jam down each side, 1 inch in from edge. Moisten edges and fold over jam to meet in centre; seal. Place on greased cookiesheet. Cover. Let rise in warm place 15 mins. Brush with egg-white mixture; sprinkle with slivered nuts and sugar. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, 25 to 30 mins. While hot, spoon thick lemon filling down centre. Drizzle with frosting.

4. Cinnamon Braid. Combine ½ cup sugar and ½ tsp. cinnamon; sprinkle all but 2 teaspoonfuls on baking board; place dough on board; roll out to 9 x 14 inches; fold dough over twice. Repeat rolling and folding twice. Roll out dough to 4 x 16 inches; cut into 3 long strips, joined at one end; braid. Place on greased cookie sheet. Cover. Let rise in warm place 15 mins. Brush with egg-white mixture; sprinkle with 2 tbsps. chopped almonds and 2 tbsps. sugar mixture. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, 30 mins. Spread hot braid with frosting.

CONFECTIONER'S FROSTING: Combine 1¼ cups sifted icing sugar, 2¼ tbsps. milk and ¼ tsp. vanilla.

Fowl on the party table

HERE are two party suggestions from the home economists of the Consumer Section, Canada Department of Agriculture. These recipes can be kept in reserve for entertaining or used when you want to serve something extra special for luncheon or Sunday night supper. The meat from a good size fowl, cooked and cut into pieces, is the basis for these good dishes.

Boiled (Simmered) Fowl

- 1 fowl, 4½ to 5 pounds eviscerated
- 5 cups boiling water
- 1 medium carrot, cut in pieces
- 2 stalks celery, cut in pieces
- 1 small onion, cut in pieces
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon pepper

Examine the fowl to make sure that all bits of lungs, glands, etc., have been removed. If necessary singe and remove any pinfeathers. Wash or wipe with a damp cloth and dry thoroughly. Leave whole or cut up. Place fowl in a large saucepan

or kettle. Add water, vegetable and seasonings. Cover and simmer until tender, about 2½ hours, turning the fowl several times if cooked whole; or cook in a pressure cooker with 1 cup of water at 15 pounds pressure until tender. This will take about 35 minutes.

Let fowl stand in stock until it has cooled. Strain stock and skim off fat, reserving both. Separate meat from bones and discard skin.

With the fowl cooked and ready, it is surprising how quickly and easily the casserole or a la king can be prepared. Call it chicken or fowl either of these scrumptious dishes is sure to bring compliments from all who have the pleasure of eating them.

Chicken (Fowl) and Noodle Casserole

- 1 fowl 4½ to 5 pounds eviscerated (about 4 cups cooked)
- ½ pound mushrooms, sliced
- ½ cup diced green pepper

- ¾ cup fat from fowl
- 4 cups milk
- 2 cups stock from fowl
- ¾ cup flour
- 2 teaspoons salt
- ½ teaspoon cayenne pepper
- ¼ teaspoon white pepper
- ½ cup diced pimiento
- ½ pound broad noodles
- ½ cup buttered bread crumbs
- 1 cup almonds or peanuts, chopped

Cut fowl into large pieces. Saute mushrooms and green pepper in fat in a heavy saucepan, over high heat, about 10 minutes. Heat milk and stock in top of double boiler.

Remove saucepan with mushrooms and green pepper from heat and stir in flour, salt, white pepper and cayenne pepper. Blend together. Add hot liquid gradually and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add pimiento.

Cook noodles until barely tender. Put the noodles, fowl and cream sauce in layers in a greased casserole (3 quarts) in this order—noodles, fowl, sauce, fowl, noodles and sauce. Mix buttered bread crumbs with

chopped nuts and sprinkle lightly over the top. Bake in a moderate oven of 350° F. for 1 hour. Yield 10 to 12 servings (about 13 cups).

Chicken (Fowl) a la King

Follow the recipe for the Fowl and Noodle Casserole omitting noodles, bread crumbs and almonds or peanuts. Cut fowl into cubes rather than large pieces. Serve on toast. Yield 10 to 12 servings (about 10 cups).

For a richer Chicken a la King fowl may be reduced to 2/3 cup and 4 slightly beaten egg yolks added just before serving. The yolks should be mixed with a little of the hot mixture before adding to the sauce.

Good value from cheaper meats

AS an indication of nutritional values, retail meat prices can be quite misleading, it has been pointed out by the Council of Canadian Beef Producers (Western Section).

At a certain city meat store at which some studies were conducted recently, beef prices varied from a high of 80c a pound for loin steaks to a low of 35c a pound for boneless stewing meat, and many customers were found to entertain the mistaken impression that the lower-priced cuts had less of the important constituents to offer.

Certain economic factors in respect to percentage of lean, fat and bone would make one cut more attractive than another in meat selection but for the most part, appetite appeal and popular public demand are the factors which establish retail price differentials and make loin and prime rib roasts sell at more than double the price of stewing meat.

Provided the meat in question has the assurance of healthfulness by carrying the "Canada Approved" stamp placed thereon by the Federal Health of Animals inspectors, all beef should be seen as good beef. And, as a source of high quality protein, a pound of lean from the lowly shank has as much to offer as a pound from the highly prized prime rib roast.

Beef cuts quite obviously differ in ease of preparation because some muscles are more tender than others but the most obvious difference by present day prices is in economy with the lower priced cuts from chuck, brisket, shank and plate, offering opportunities for big savings and ingenuity in preparation, without any sacrifice in the nutritional qualities that make meat proteins, minerals and vitamins so important in nutrition.

Tea time is brighter with some of these sandwich-filling suggestions: Soften cream or processed cheese with salad dressing, milk or fruit juices and mix with chopped nuts and



Safety Sam Says...

*Less safe than
any asp or viper...*

**is a worn
out windshield
wiper!**

Suppose you're riding along with a beat-up windshield wiper blade. Bango, along comes rain or snow. And then where are you? Standing out in the rain or snow, mostly, trying to wipe off the windshield enough so you can see. Or, if you insist on driving, you're just as likely as not to get your block knocked off. Isn't that silly? You should've fixed your windshield wiper.



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REMEMBER . . . THE LIFE YOU SAVE MAY BE YOUR OWN

Home freezers, change eating habits

THE home freezer cabinet is rapidly becoming a standard household appliance in western Canada. It is estimated that there is now one cabinet in use for every one hundred population and that, if prosperity is evident for the next fifteen years, there may be four times the number.

For most families, the acquisition of a home freezer ushers in a new pattern of family living in that it affects the planning and preparation of meals, the time spent in food shopping, and the variety and types of food available. Many who buy home freezers do so with the idea that they will be able to purchase foods in wholesale quantities at low cost and thus reduce their food expenditures. Those who have had freezers for two or three years, however, will generally agree that their food costs are not reduced but that they are using a much wider variety of fresh and high quality foods.

The main advantage of a home freezer is the convenience of having quantities of partially or completely prepared food readily accessible. Preparation of food for freezer storage generally requires less time than for canning and the foods more nearly resemble the fresh product. The variety of foods which can be preserved by freezing is virtually unlimited. It is possible to prepare and freeze most baked goods and even complete meals for later use. Commercial items such as fish sticks and concentrated fruit juices are standard items in most freezers.

Satisfactory use of a home freezer is assured only if high quality products are selected, prepared and packaged properly, stored at a temperature of 0°F. or lower, and not kept too long. A freezer should not be expected to freeze products representing more than 1/15, or at the most 1/10 of the total capacity at one time. In selecting a freezer, 3 to 6 cu. ft. should be allowed for each member of the family. It is often advisable to supplement home freezer storage with space at a commercial locker plant.

More detailed information on the various aspects of home freezing may be obtained by communicating with the Fruit and Vegetable Products Laboratory, Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba.

An old toothbrush can be used to clean summer shoes of white or cream-colored nylon mesh. Dip it into a glass of warm, soapy water to which has been added about half a teaspoon of household ammonia and scrub away at the dirt. Protect the insides of the shoes by stuffing them with paper or facial tissues.

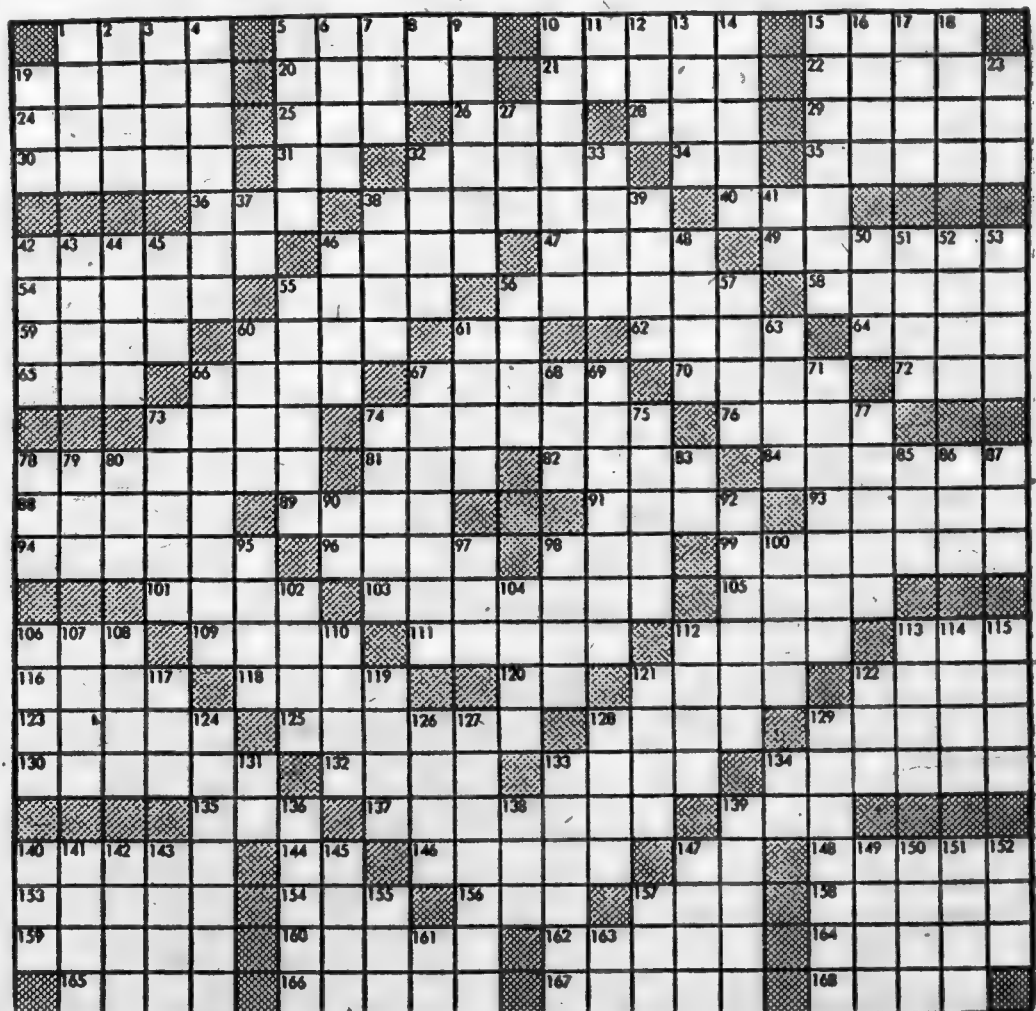
Our Crossword Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

- 1 Himalayan wild goat
5 Drills
10 Genus of silk-cotton trees
15 Poisonous Javanese tree
19 Volcano in Martinique
20 Animal
21 Seraglio
22 Normal countour feather
24 Item of property
25 Tree
26 Meadow
28 Beverage
29 Badgerlike animal
30 Roman outer garment
31 Cooled lava
32 States
34 French article
35 Small map within larger one
36 Writing fluid
38 Treated with injustice
40 Tattered cloth
42 Conclusion
46 God of war
47 Hearing organs
49 Edible crustacean
54 Faulty
55 Word of sorrow
56 Agree to
58 Singing voice
59 Narrow road
60 Snare
61 For example (abbr.)
62 Courts
64 Heraldry: grafted
65 Care for fashioning metal objects
66 Cereal grain
67 Having long neck hair
70 Homeless child
72 Cut of beef (Scott.)
73 Unusual
74 Abused in speech
76 To belabor
78 Scolds
81 Native metal
82 Hook money
84 Sleep
88 Oust
89 Trip
91 Do not (contr.)
93 Knobs
94 Fierce lion killed by Hercules
96 Indigo
98 Enthusiasm
99 Cards that justify raising a bid
101 Whale oil cask
103 Renders unable to hear
105 Aid
106 Goddess of vengeance
109 Hawaiian wreaths
111 Cheers
112 Above
113 Signal of distress
116 Young horse
118 Is excessively fond of
120 Pronoun
121 Variegated
122 To post
123 Notions
125 Offer
128 Tenth of a cent
129 Wash in clear water
130 Trader
132 Department
133 Transgressions
134 Married
135 To flee (slang)
137 Subtract
139 54 (Rom. num.)
140 Part of coat
144 First syllable in Guido's scale
146 Turf taken in golf stroke
147 3,1416
148 Bury
153 Soap plant
154 Allow
156 Moving truck
157 Inferior horse
158 Clutch
159 Old Moslem gold coin
160 Dried flower bud
162 Public storehouse
164 Made mistake
165 Lairs
166 Rabbits
167 Staid
168 Plaything

VERTICAL

- 1 Assay
2 In addition
3 Part of foot
4 Sells in small quantities
5 Dreary
6 Spanish pot
7 Male sheep
8 Printer's measure
9 Simultaneous artillery discharge (pl.)
10 Debits
11 Babylonian deity
12 Man's name
13 Nautical signal
14 Mohammedan noble
15 Honorable
16 One of the furs (Her.)
17 Emmets
18 Cut after snick
19 Dance step
23 High in pitch (mus.)
27 Even (poet.)
32 God of war
33 Body of water (pl.)
37 A direction
38 Cloak
39 Portrayed
41 While
42 President Roosevelt's dog
43 Mohammedan priest
44 Baseball team
45 An enzyme
46 Large dog
48 Frozen rain
50 Female ruff
51 Hostilities
52 Speck, as of dust
53 Any victim
55 Take into custody
56 Vedic fire god
57 Tailless leaping amphibian
60 Ripped
61 Overhanging roof edge
63 Title of respect (pl.)
66 Tall marsh plant
67 Gayer
68 Cloth measure
69 Dulls
71 More amusing
73 Kind of snake
74 Approximate
75 Lets fall
77 Promote
78 Man's nickname
79 First woman
80 Border
83 Preposition
85 Poem
86 Biblical city
87 Worm
90 On account (abbr.)
92 Journey
95 Require (Scott.)
97 Branch of the Tai race
98 Fandlers
100 In bed
102 Unruly outbreak
104 Number
106 Sour to the taste
107 Was borne by
108 Appellation of Athena
110 Stanch
112 Lubricates
113 Grit
114 River of Europe
115 Winter vehicle
117 Hindu cymbals
119 Wife of Geraint
121 Transfixes
122 Among
124 Peddlers
126 An act
127 Sated olants
128 Glove
129 Amended
131 Sun god
133 Soft biscuits
134 West Indies (abbr.)
136 Protective covering for plants
138 Pulpy fruit
139 Liquid measure
140 Young boy
141 Among
142 Cornmeal bread
143 Ardent
145 A tissue
147 Cinch (slang)
149 Former Roman emperor
150 A rattle (Scott.)
151 Juniper tree (Bib.)
152 Radical
155 Rocky pinnacle
157 Label
161 Brother of Odin
163 Toward



Answer on Page 46

When we still had our young Palomino, which was very playful, my Dad always played hide-and-seek with him. My Dad would send the horse down the lane and then would go and hide. When Dad was hidden he would whistle for the horse and he would come galloping back and would look everywhere for Dad until he would find him.

Eva Thiessen.

Box 130, Austin, Man.

One day this winter my Dad was splitting wood when I came out to get some for the house. He lifted a large stick, and, getting ready to split it, realized there was a mouse's nest by it. This nest contained several mice, but, being frightened, they ran in different directions. Even though we didn't destroy their nest, they don't live there any more.

Victoria Kyca.

Andrew, Alta.

A couple of days before Christmas I was outside and saw some pansies poking out of the snow, so I picked them and dug around farther and got a little bouquet to fill a fruit dish. They were very nice at that time of the year.

Helen MacDonald.

Rabbit Lake, Sask.

I saw two rats caught in one trap. My husband set the trap (gopher), baited with cheese. The first rat evidently was either too small or else too light in weight to trip it, but when the second came it sprung and caught two baby rats.

Mrs. I. A. Wick.

Wadena, Sask.

One time when we were on the farm, Mama had some chicks that were about half grown. Every day they kept disappearing, and one day we found a dead chicken half ate up in the bush and my sister took a gopher trap out and set it by the chicken and tied the trap to the tree and went to the house to wait and see what happened. Then we went back to see and there was a great big owl in the trap.

Delis Gainer.

Box 194, Glaslyn, Sask.

Did any of you readers hear mice sing? I did. One night, as I was walking through the woods covered with fresh fallen leaves, I heard quite clear and distinct musical sounds. I stopped and investigated. The singing was done by a mouse. It scurried away when it sensed that a human being was near.

Bill Purdy.

R.R. 1, Gunn, Alta.

This morning when I was out to feed the sheep and calves I was going back to the house when I saw what looked as if the calf was eating the sheep's wool. By closer investigation I found out that the calf was really eating the hay stuck to the sheep's back.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Irene Thompson.

Caroline, Alberta.



Our sow had a litter of 3 piglets. We went out the first day and she had three. The second day she only had two. The third day she had but one. We didn't know why or how they were killed. So Dad went out on the fourth day, he thought there wouldn't be any little piglets left at all. Sure, enough there wasn't any to be seen, but when Dad went into the pen to feed the sow, in the far corner straw wiggled and then a pink head appeared. The little piglet had burried himself in the straw fearing his mother. We found out that the old sow had laid on the rest and killed them. Every night the piglet would wait until the mother pig had gone to sleep, then lay down. We called him "The Lone Ranger".

Maxine Sarson.

Dollard, Sask.

When I was going outside, I tacked up some beef at the side of the window for the chickadees. Whenever we wash our dishes we see the chickadees eat the fat. We have an old cracked pitcher that we hung up on the wall. The chickadees go in there and eat the chop. There are four chickadees that eat the fat and the chop. They have been here all winter.

Robert Teasdalee.

Vermilion, Alberta.

Yesterday Dad went out to feed the cows. Five heifers were left outside. When he came in he said he had news to tell, so we asked,

"What?" and he said that one of the heifers had gone on the sleigh and laid down on the hay.

It was its bed, though no one had said it was supposed to lie down there.

Yours truly,

John Wall,

Swift Current, Sask.

When I go to milk the cows, the cats all crowd around and meow all at once. There are eight cats. When I pour milk into their dish, they all stand up on their hind legs and reach up to the milk until it hits the dish. They sure love warm milk.

Douglas Petersen.

Sundre, Alberta.

One morning after a heavy snow storm blocked our lane, I hurried out through our field to catch the school bus.

I saw several curious looking depressions in the snow. I kicked one and out popped a Hungarian partridge. It took off on the double. Then the other little caves erupted and followed suit.

On the way home from school that night I examined the little caves and found the birds had spent the night there safe from the storm.

Jo Durling.

Westlock, Alta.

Last summer there was a barn swallow's nest in my grandpa's chicken coop. Every night grandpa let the swallow go into the chicken coop. One night he forgot. When he was asleep, the swallows came to the window and knocked and hit the window with their wings. Grandpa awoke and when he saw the swallows, he dressed and went to open the chicken coop. Sure enough in flew the swallows. From then on grandpa didn't forget to close the chicken coop until the swallows were in.

Ann Pawlivsky.

Square Hill, Sask.

While visiting Granny in March I was shown a lake where many muskrats lived. I noticed two of them fighting on the ice. So intent were they with their battling that they did not notice me approaching them. I had a chance to observe the bloody, tooth-and-nail trussle and the reason for it. It was a female muskrat who watched on from a water hole that the battle was for. I had an excellent chance to observe the brazen female who looked so very demure yet proud.

W. Gresiuk.

9642 - 107th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

This summer, when I was down east, my uncle said he would like me to get him a coyote and stuff it for his living room. So, I've been walking all over trying to shoot a coyote. The other morning, when I went down to cut the water hole, there was a coyote on the hill, and our two dogs chased it onto the ice which was just like glass. The coyote would stand still and the dogs would go after him on the dead run, but just as the dogs would get to the coyote he would move aside and the dogs would go sliding across the ice. It made me laugh and laugh.

Harvey Boyd.

Box 249, Armada, Alberta.

Did you ever hear of pigeons being used in this manner? My brother had a flock of pigeons. He collected every color he could find, until he had 20 pairs. When Dad got a new combine, the pigeons thought it was a dandy roost. Dad thought otherwise. He told my brother his pigeons had to go. Daniel Webster pleading for his woodchuck could not have put up a better defense. My brother argued that the pigeons ate the weed seeds, and therefore helped keep the farm clean. He even claimed their cooing helped create a feeling of well-being among the animals.

Dad was unconvinced. "If you can prove they're any good on a farm, you can keep them," he said. My brother had a gleam in his eye, so I knew he was up to something. "O. K.," he said. "Give me three weeks, that's all I ask." He then made a tarp cover out of old sacks, for the combine.

When I went up in the loft one day I saw he had hung two little pails of grain near the pigeons' nests, for them to eat.

Twenty-one days later he came in with a carton containing 40 baby chicks. He had taken the pigeons' eggs, and given them each two hens' eggs. Every one hatched!

P. S. — He kept his pigeons.

Pat Durling.

Westlock, Alberta.

As I was reading upstairs one day when a couple of little birds landed on the window sill. They hopped around, chattering, as if looking for something. When mother saw them, she took a slice of bread and pinned it on the clothesline just outside the window. The birds immediately landed on it and began to eat. Soon a whole flock appeared to clean up the crumbs. They were chickadees, and they sure seemed tame and fearless.

Irene Nowasad.

Carrot River, Sask.

Mom and I had set about four or five chicks on eggs. Every day we looked after them. One day I went to the barn to see if there were any chicks hatched out. I put my hand under the chick, and do you know what happened! Well, "ouch!" a mean old rat bit my finger. After that I decided not to put my hand under chicks again.

Bertha Loewen.

Bagot, Man.

One day I looked out the window and saw that one of the calves had his head through a broken pane in a window of the henhouse. Just then he gave a hard pull and the window came loose and he was walking around with it around his neck. There were three unbroken panes in it and his feet banged them when he walked. Daddy saw him, too, and tried to take it off, but the calf started running. He finally let Daddy take it off and the three panes weren't even cracked.

Virginia Kerns.

Winborne, Alta.

One time my mother was in the barn milking when I came in. The cats always make a lot of noise meowing when they want milk, which they did this time, too. Then there was a strange, squeaking noise, and my mother asked me if I had done it. I said, "No." Later we found out it was the cat. She was hoarse. I guess she had a cold.

Judith Penner.

Plum Coulee, Man.

One warm Sunday morning I went to the window to see if I could see any new spring birds. To my surprise I saw our six-year-old dog sucking our pig that just had little ones the day before.

Yours truly,

Brownie Elzon.

Spruce Valley, Alberta.

Solution to crossword puzzle

TAHR	BORES	CEIBA	UPAS
PELEE	LLAMA	HAREM	PENNA
ASSET	ELM	LEA	ALF
STOLA	AA	AVERS	LE
INK	WRONGED	RAG	
FINALE	ARES	EARS	SHRIMP
AMISS	ALAS	ASSENT	TENOR
LANE	TRAP	EG	WOOS
ME	CORN	MANED	WAIF
RARE	REVILED	DRUB	
VERATES	ORE	LARI	SNOOZE
EVICT	TOUR	DONT	NODES
NEMEAN	ANIL	PEP	RAISERS
RIER	DEAFENS	ABET	
ARA	LEIS	ROOTS	OVER
COLT	DATE	US	PIED
IDEAS	TENDER	MILL	RINSE
DEALER	MIEN	SINS	WEDDED
LAM	DEDUCTS	LIV	
LAPEL	UT	DIVOT	PI
AMOLE	LET	VAN	TIT
DINAR	CLOVE	ETAPE	ERRED
DENS	HARES	SOBER	DOLL

Think before you buy!

By MRS. BERYL RASMUSSEN

THIS is the time of the year when the doorbell swindlers by the thousands begin working their way through the small towns and country. They wheedle gullible housewives into buying something they don't need and can't afford. This foot-in-the-door technique only differs slightly in the approach and they all work on the mind-over-matter theory, that is, if they talk hard enough and fast enough you won't have time to think to be cautious as to your real need of the product. And sad to relate, we women who will ponder for weeks whether we can afford new living-room drapes or linoleum for the kitchen floor, often let ourselves be taken in by a fast talking smoothie.

They admire our progeny, treat us like glamour girls, even if our hair is full of curlers and we're fat, forty and sans lipstick! They even admire our modest homes and walk off with a deposit in their pockets and a ten-month mortgage on our money and peace of mind. For we can buy anything with a small deposit and our name on the dotted line. Probably if every good husband would pin a sign to their door that they would not be responsible for the payment of goods which were incurred in their name, the influx of door-to-door salesmen would diminish in size.

Though there are many ways of approach, there is only one purpose in mind and that is to sell you something. One of the common approaches used by book salesmen is that you have been singled out as one of the few in town to receive a set of encyclopedias, practically FREE! All your obligations amounts to is putting the set on display in your living-room and showing it to your friends. It sounds simple and of course your ego is inflated that you should be deemed worthy of this intellectual honor, but the innocent seeming paper you sign is really a firm and legal contract and you'll find out most of your friends have been singled out for a similar honor.

Help Your Home Town

Everytime we buy something from a travelling salesman which we could have purchased in our home town store, we are hindering progress of the town we live in. It has been calculated in a town of 1,800 that by keeping the money in the town instead of buying in a nearby city or mail house that 50 more men could be employed with the ability to support a family, which would raise the population by 200. This would mean 50 more houses would be built. The slick tongued orators often try and work their way through small towns without a license, and reap a golden harvest with their fast talk.

In every farm paper which carries a legal column we can find letters of query on how to get out of payments on articles which one has been pressured into buying. The reply is always the same; the approach might have been unethical but the results are legal if anything was signed and if you have to eat beans and spaghetti for the next six months to pay for it, its just your tough luck. Don't go complaining to the home-town storekeeper and expect sympathy, because he is rightfully peeved when money goes out of the district and people come in and ask for credit.

The Hostess Scheme

The foot-in-the-door method of getting into your home is in many cases undergoing a new technique and supper or out for tea is taking its place. This is where a hostess gathers a group for the evening meal which is cooked entirely with the "Better, Better pots and pans", with the salesman as the Chef. Of course the supper is delicious, but don't forget that with every bite you take, you are a potential customer and that is the only reason that you're there. So while you're chewing the tender meat and the full of flavour and vitamin vegetables, do a few mental calculations as to whether you really need that whole set of gleaming pots and pans, more than a new roof on your kitchen that has been leaking for ages. They both cost about the same! The tea or coffee party is mostly held in the home of a hostess who gets a small gift for gathering her friends all together under one roof, so that they can all have a demonstration of whatever the goods for sale might be. The tea comes after the orders are taken and it takes a very strong willpower to use your sales resistance in handing in a blank order form, and then sit down among your friends and enjoy your tea. You remember that it's years since anyone has referred to yourselves as "girls", as the charming saleslady did and with every sip of tea your conscience bothers you.

You might ask, "Are there any honest door-to-door salesmen?" Of course! There are many companies who have outstanding reputations for ethical dealings. You know their agents, they make their home in your community and are honest and reliable citizens, who come calling at regular intervals and you welcome these because you know that their products are good and guaranteed. They are often men who are disabled or unable to do hard work and find this means a way of supporting their families.

Magazine publishers have a protective system covering subscription solicitations which have discouraged fakers in the

field. My little efforts might have helped in this field, because a number of years ago I gave my subscription to a salesman who forgot to turn it in (on purpose). I learnt my lesson, but not without a fight to regain my precious money.

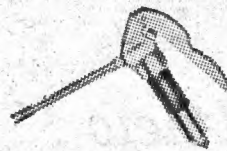
"Tell You To-Morrow"

It's the fly-by-night salesmen to beware of, who breeze through every community

throughout the summer months, with everything from linoleum bought from bankrupt stocks to pots and pans. They'll have expensive books and convince you that you are starving your children's minds unless you buy them, you will never enjoy the culture they bring, you'll be too busy counting pennies to pay the next salesman who comes to your door, but you'd better watch out!



My Farm Equipment Stays on the Job



Model 7132 "Dyna-mite" High Pressure Gun — delivers up to 10,000 lbs. pressure with easy hand-push action. Hard-to-reach fittings are easy to lubricate properly.



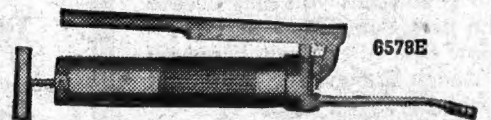
Model 7137A "Red A" Bucket Pump can be coupled directly to fittings for rapid lubrication of bearings.

Right—Alemite Lever Type Gun—Model 6578-E—specially designed for farm use. One pound capacity—develops 10,000 lbs. pressure. Spring-primed for positive action—return type plunger handle.



● YOU CAN'T AFFORD to have your farm machinery idle — not these days when there's so much to be done and so little labour power available. One way to keep your farm machinery on the job whenever you want it is proper lubrication . . . with ALEMITE Equipment.

Alemite designs and builds Lubricating Equipment specially for farm use. . . Alemite Hand Guns are clean, quick, efficient and provide sure, positive lubrication. Ask your dealer.



6578E

FITTINGS



1610



1611



1612



1613



1627

1684

A loose or worn fitting can stop a piece of equipment . . . schedules. Play safe and replace worn fittings with standard ALEMITE fittings . . . standard on all makes of farm.

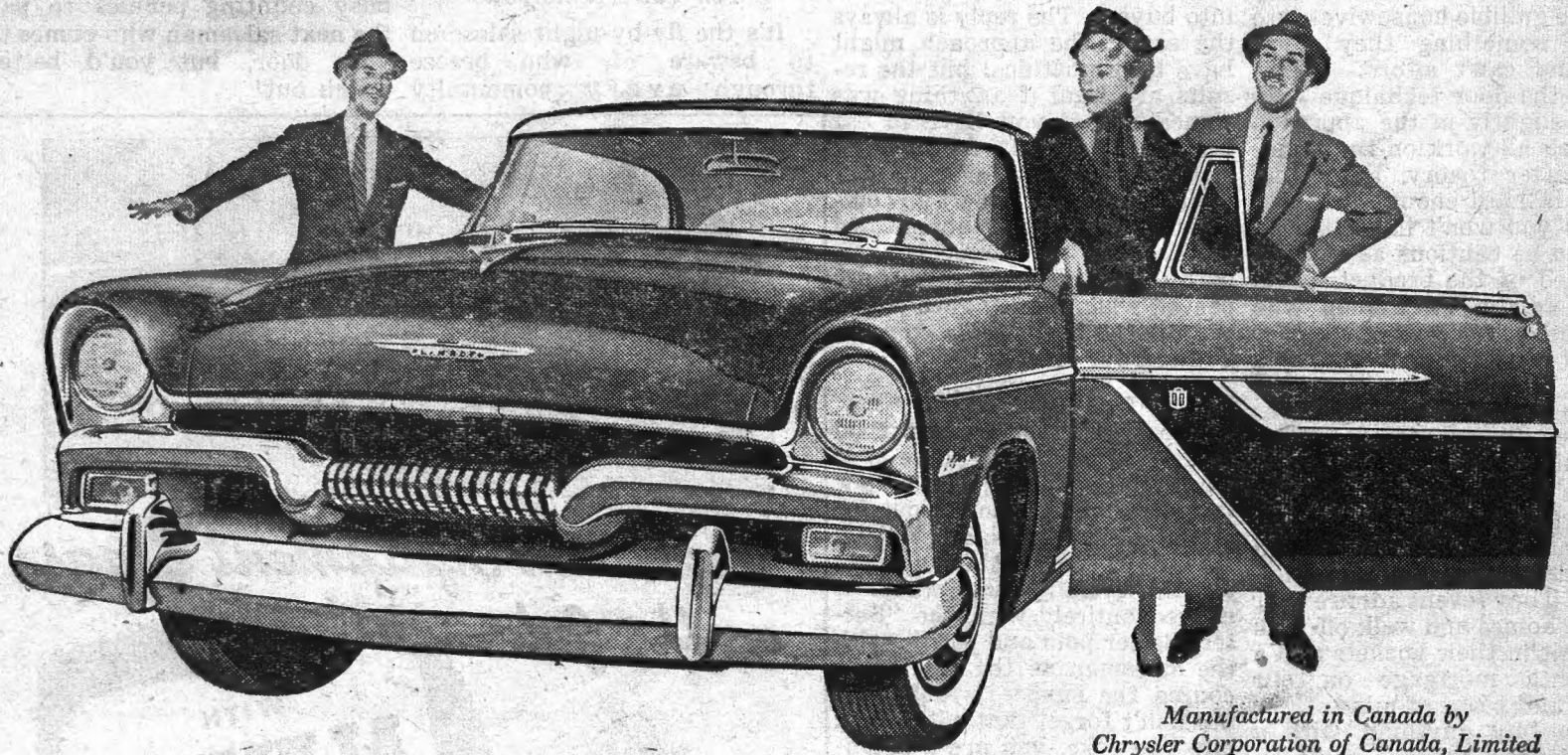
Sole Canadian Manufacturers of Lubrication Fittings, System. Equipment—standard equipment on all Canadian Farm implements.

ALEMITE

DIVISION

STEWART-WARNER CORPORATION
BELLEVILLE of Canada, Limited

Look at all 3... you'll see it's
LONGEST-LOWEST-SMARTEST



Manufactured in Canada by
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The all-new

'55 PLYMOUTH

Biggest of the low-priced 3... excitingly new with Motion-Design styling for The Forward Look... powerful new V-8 and 6 engines!

V-8 or 6's

● **PACKED WITH POWER**—New 157-h.p. Hy-Fire V-8 is the most advanced engine in its field. Tops in efficiency for more "go" per gallon. Or, you may choose the new PowerFlow or PowerFlow Special engines, based on a design famous for thrift and reliability.

● **THREE TRANSMISSIONS**—Wide transmission choice—Synchro-Silent is standard equipment; PowerFlite automatic transmission or Overdrive are optional at extra cost.

● **POWER ASSISTS**—Make automatic as you wish Full-Time Power Brakes, Power Seats, and Power Windows at extra cost.

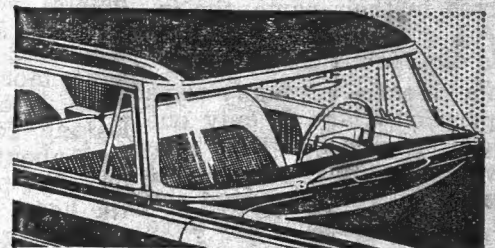
Here's the car to measure against!

Plymouth is more than ten inches longer this year... by far the *longest* of the three leading low-priced cars. *Roomiest*, too! Most over-all interior space, from instrument panel to rear seat back... most room in the luggage compartment.

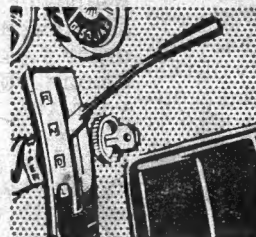
Years ahead in style! Lowest and sleekest of all three. Longest hood... most massive grille... most impressive headlights, set deep in the rakish angle of the front fenders.

Built to stay young! When you compare all three for ruggedness and lasting value, consider that Plymouth *weighs the most* because it's built more solid, stronger. Many extra-value features such as widest rear springs, electric windshield wipers, independent parking brake.

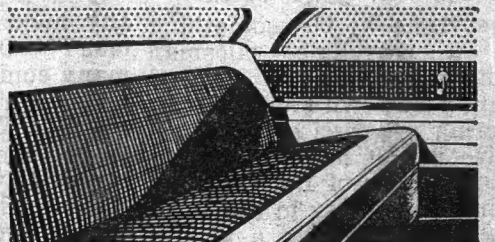
Your Chrysler-Plymouth-Fargo dealer invites you to compare all three. Because, if you do, chances are you'll change to Plymouth!



NEW VISIBILITY is yours through the New Horizon windshield with its rakish slant and swept-back corner posts. It's the first *true* wrap-around... gives you extra visibility at top corners, where you really need it, as well as at the bottom.



NEW CONVENIENCE with Flite-Control automatic transmission selector lever. Mounted on instrument panel where you can move it with a flick of your finger!



NEW STYLE in roomier interiors, upholstered in all-new, quality fabrics that surround you with delightful colour and texture. Two-tone hues on seats, doors, and instrument panel all harmonize perfectly with exterior body colours.

CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH-FARGO DEALER FOR THE BEST VALUES OF THE YEAR!

Don't



EX LIBRIS
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leader...



*Illustrated—Pontiac Laurentian Sport Coupe
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE*

...Drive it!



PONTIAC LEADS with **STYLE!**

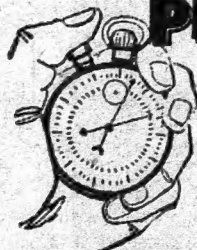
The all-new Pontiac is so dynamic in every phase of design and color choice that it's a standout in style... style that's functional as well as beautiful. From the gleaming front to massive rear bumper, this car's a leader!

Take Pontiac coming or going... take it on style, on power, on performance... compare it with any other car in its class... and you'll find that Pontiac comes out leader every time!

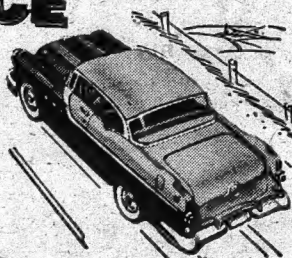
This brilliant new leadership becomes evident the moment you see the new Pontiac. It becomes a positive reality the instant you slide behind the wheel... touch your foot to the accelerator... and feel Pontiac surge out and away. It's complete when Pontiac has given you the most amazingly smooth drive and brilliant performance you've ever enjoyed.

Don't wait another day — take a demonstration drive in Pontiac —today.

IT'S A STRAIGHT 1ST for **PERFORMANCE**



Pontiac offers the widest choice of transmissions in its class. Whatever transmission you choose—from the heavy-duty Synchro-Mesh to the Dual-Range Hydra-Matic—you're sure of getting the ultimate in peak performance!



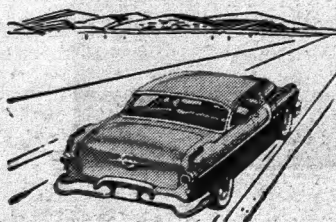
IT'S HEAD of its CLASS with **POWER!**



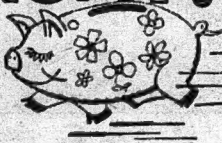
Take your pick of Pontiac's economical 145 h.p. Valve-in-head Big "6"; the brilliant 162 h.p. Strato-Flash V8; or the unbeatable 180 h.p. Strato-Streak V8 engines. No other car in its class can equal Pontiac's great choice of engines!



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Dollar for purchasing dollar, Pontiac offers the most value! Pontiac is the most trouble-free car in the industry! And horsepower for horsepower, Pontiac is easiest on gas!



NO WONDER BUYERS FROM BOTH ENDS OF THE PRICE SCALE ARE SWITCHING TO

Pontiac